INSURANCE
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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 230 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

U. S. And Br. Treasuries At Loggerheads

Battle Over Fixing Of Pound And Dollar Rates

Bill To Declare Gold Stock Compulsorily

Holland And Switzerland To Follow France: Italy Wavers

FRENCH PREFECTS ORDERED TO ARREST ABUSERS OF SITUATION

The French Government has asked all Prefects to take energetic action to stop all abuses of the situation arising out of the devaluation of the 'Franc.' Government emphasises that it would be intolerable if there should be sudden and unjustified rise in the cost of living.

Swiss Decision

The reaction to the French Government's action in European countries has been quick. Switzerland has now decided to follow the French example, while the Dutch Government announces that maintenance of the Gold Standard is no longer possible.

German Reaction

In Germany the Nazi Press shows feverish excitement and seem to view the devalution as index of impending financial and political chaos in France.

Italian View

The Italian view is that the Swiss decision to follow France, has profoundly altered the European currency situation. Italy might review her determination not to devalue the Lira.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

The Minister of the Interior has telegraphed all the Prefects emphasising that it would be intolerable if there should be a sudden and unjustified rise in the cost of living. He urges the Prefects to take energetic measures against abuses of the situation and if necessary to make arrests as an example.—Reuter.

RISE IN COST OF LIVING

PARIS, Sept. 26.

It is generally agreed that the devaluation will lead to a rise in the cost of living. Another result of the devaluation will be that Government will obtain considerable profits arising from the revalorisation of the Bank of France gold stock; if Government devalues by as much as 30 per cent., the profits would amount to about £150 million. These would be used 'inter alia' for the Stabilisation Fund and also compensations and subsidies.—Reuter.

"REDS" WILL VOTE FOR GOVT.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 27.

Communists, while still opposing devaluation, have decided to continue to vote for Government.—Reuter

U. S. WILL "GO TO THE LIMIT"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

Mr. Morganthau told Pressmen that he will "go to the limit" in order to maintain stability of the Americo-Franco-British currencies. Asked what he meant by "limit," he replied 2,000,000,000 dollars, the amount of Stabilisation Fund.—Reuter.

DEFINITELY CONSTRUCTIVE

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Wall Street hailed the French devaluation plan as definitely constructive and the New York Stock Exchange, the only important world securities market open to-day, rose briskly. New York banks, like those in London and other principal centres, suspended dealings in foreign exchanges for the week-end. Leading commodity markets were virtually uneffected and dealings in foreign dollar bonds practically stand still.—Reuter.

SWITZERLAND TO FOLLOW FRANCE

BERNE, Sept. 26.

A communique, issued devaluing the Swiss Franc, states that the Federal Council has taken note of the decision of the French Government to propose to Parliament devaluation of the French Franc of about 30 per cent. The situation of the Swiss National Bank is technically strong and the gold reserve is such that it could resist for a long time all attacks against the Swiss Franc; but under pressure of circumstances devaluation later has become inevitable. Moreover, the stabilisation attempts of the Great Powers will be facilitated if Swizerland followed France's example. The Federal Council, therefore, decided at noon to-day on devaluation.—Reuter.

DUTCH REACTION TO SWISS DECISION

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.

It is officially announced that the maintenance of the Gold Standard by the Netherlands is no longer possible.

The Dutch Stock Exchange will be closed on Monday and Tuesday.

A complete understanding between the Bank of the Netherlands and the Government has been reached to put an embargo on the export of gold from September 27.—Reuter.

EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORTS

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.

Holland has not yet abandoned the Gold Standard. A communique, clarifying the position, states that it is impossible to maintain the Dutch monetary policy unchanged following the decision of the Swiss Government which has forced the Dutch Government to reconsider her attitude as Holland is the only country in the world on gold and, therefore, feels in the highest degree the pressure on the rates of exchange and gold reserves. Government is placing an embargo on gold in order to prevent the Netherlands from leaving the Gold Standard. Further particulars of Government's intentions will be announced on Monday.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL "BATTLE"

Future Value Of Pound & Dollar, Bone Of Contention

PARIS, Sept. 27.

A possible explaination of the Soviet's action in throwing the million sterling on the New York market was made to-day. It is reported in usually well-informed quarters that a battle has been going on between the British and American treasuries over the future value of the pound and dollar. The British favoured the depression on the present value to about 4.70 dollars to the pound. Americans on the other hand maintatained that the rate should not be lower than 4.95.

It is believed a compromise will be reached whereby sterling will fluctuate between 4.80 and 4.90. Presumably the Soviet authorities feared that reduction in the dollar value of the pound was contemplated, and decided to sell sterling while it stood around five dollars.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY DECLARATION

Paris.—A compulsory declaration of gold held privately and by banks above 50 grams in weight is stipulated in a bill which is being submitted to the Chamber, to-morrow. A tax equal to the increased value of gold is being imposed on all gold holdings, and failure to declare the holdings shall incur a fine equivalent to the amount of gold held undeclared.

The bill also provides that foreign currency transactions, between 20th September and 26th idem must be declared within a fortnight of the bill's enactment, under penalty of a fine thrice in amount of the sums involved. International gold payments arranged prior to the promulgation of the Bill will not be affected.

The bill also authorises Government to reduce taxes affecting objects or foods of the first necessity in order to keep down the cost of living.

Another bill advances three milliard francs to land-bank for the settlement of mortgage loans.—Reuter.

PROVISIONS OF GOLD BILL

Paris—The gold bill does not stipulate any fixed value of Franc, but provides that Government shall fix its value by a degree later between 39 and 43 milligrams gold. It forbids the import and export of or business in gold, without authorisation of the Bank of France. The equalization fund of ten milliards francs will be administered by the bank of France under the treasury control.

Provision is also made for a sliding scale of wages and pensions in accordance with the cost of living. Holders of treasury bonds will have the option of accepting life interest in rentes, as compensation for any losses incurred in devalution.—Reuter.

DUTCH TO COPY BR. MODEL

The Hague—It is learned from a reliable source that the Dutch Government intends to adopt the British system of a managed currency divorced from gold, with a possible depreciation ranging from 15 to 20 per cent.

Establishment of an equalisation fund of 150 million guilders for the purpose of smoothing out exchange fluctuations not justified by normal trade currents is said to be envisaged.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS SUSPENDED

RIO DE JANERIO, Sept. 27.

All monetary transactions, except those which are absolutely essential, have been suspended till Tuesday. It is felt that the devaluation of the franc may entail a modification in the official quotation of Milreis.—

REACTION IN ITALY

Likelihood Of Devaluing Lira

ROME, Sept. 26.

The news that Switzerland is expected to devalue, has profoundly altered the European currency situation, is the Italian view. In the face of general European realignment of currencies, it is believed that Italy might review her determination not to devalue the Lira.

Authoritative quarters view the agreement between Britain, U. S. A. and France favourably, because it is hoped it will lead to the resumption of international trade and greater levelling of various currencies.

It is added that no invitation to enter with similar agreement has been extended to Italy, but any invitation would be examined in the spirit of collaboration.—Reuter.

ROME TO CONSIDER QUESTION

ROME, Sept. 26.

An extraordinary meeting of the Italian Cabinet will be held on Tuesday to enable the Government to discuss in what measure it should revise the financial policy in consequence of the Franc devaluation.— Reuter.

INFLUX IN MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 26.

In the Money Market, the franc crisis caused further influx in money during week with the result capital seeking employment often beyond the borrower's digestive powers.

To-day, however, this demand considerably expanded, but this is due to the heavy Treasury Bill payments and is in no way connected with the Franc devaluation which failed to cause any interruption in Lombard Street's usually placid attitude. Wall Street was active and irregularly higher.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH CHAMBER'S DECISION.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

The Government's Devaluation Policy received a majority of eight votes when submitted to the meeting of the Finance Commission of the Chamber, to-day.—Reuter.

ITALY'S CLOSE WATCH.

ROME, Sept. 28.

No special meeting of the Italian Cabinet is likely to be called, according to official circles.

The next meeting of the Cabinet is presently fixed for the 10th October. Nevertheless, the financial experts are closely watching the European Currency situation.

Concern is felt regarding the devaluation of the French franc on the tourist traffic, whereon Italy largely depends for her supply of foreign currency.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S DECISION.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

Herr Reinhardt, Secretary of Finance, declared to-night, that Germany is not thinking of going off the Gold Standard.—Reuter.

CRICKET TOUR CANCELLED

CHRIST CHURCH, Sept. 27.

New Zealand has been informed that the proposed tour of the Jamnagar Cricket Team to New Zealand has been cancelled.—Reuter.

DR. A. H. MACKENZIE DEAD

LONDON, September 27.

The death has occurred of Dr. Arthur Henderson Mackenzie, late of the United Provinces.—Reuter.

Fighting For Freedom From Foreign Domination

Essence Of Arab Struggle

"Palestine Day" Observed Throughout India

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a forceful speech to-night at a public meeting held at Purushottamdas Park. Ten thousand persons including a strong contingent of ladies mustered to hear the President speak. The meeting was held to observe "Palestine Day". Loud-speakers were installed all round. Sjt. Kailashnath Katju presided. Pt. Nehru, in the course of his speech, dealt with the Spanish and Palestine situations and stressed that in the world to-day unrelenting fight was proceeding between two opposing forces, viz., Forces for Freedom and Reaction, by whatever name you call them Fascism and Communism, Socialism or Democracy. In this death grip of opposing forces England seemed to be inclined towards Fascist countries although it also viewed with dismay Fascist march of Germany and Italy. The speaker felt the success of Rebels in Spain would undoubtedly give setback to India's fight. Pt. Nehru pointed out that the communal question existed in Syria and Palestine, also in different form. He did not think the real question in India was a communal question. He thought if the Jews and Arabs were left to themselves they could come to some settlement. Jews were a much oppressed people, but they were pursuing a wrong policy in Palestine.

Referring to unemployment and poverty in India Pt. Nehru said the mere creation of factories could not solve it. In several places factories were being closed, even in America. The very basis of society would have to be changed.

HIT AT LIBERAL.

Referring to the Liberal Party in India, he said these people could never stick to one thing, but kept running about. They could not understand the basic principles governing world forces. He referred to an article in today's "Leader" of Spain, which was Fascist propaganda, he said even the Congress papers were being unconsciously duped by Nazi propagandists in Berlin, or Rome in publishing anti-Spanish Government propaganda. It appeared that some of these propagandists were Indians in employment of Nazis. In the speaker's opinion the communal question in India was a question which only affected a handful of persons in upper classes, and not the welfare of masses. It did not affect the question of poverty or unemployment.

Reverting to Liberals again, he said they wanted to maintain a 'perfect balance', and could not possibly achieve anything.

"ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE DANGEROUS"

Referring to the Congress Election Manifesto Pt. Nehru made it clear that acceptance of office and getting into Ministry was dangerous. That would be a form of strong co-operation with Government. Its effect would be felt on the struggle. He hoped when the question came for discussion at the proper time, Congress would vote against office acceptance."

Essence Of Arab Struggle

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

A mammoth public meeting was held here, this evening at Purshottamdas Park in observance of the All-India Palestine Day. Dr. K. N. Katju of the Allahabad High Court presided. Loud speakers were installed at the meeting.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a short speech drew the attention of the audience to the bravery of the Arabs of Palestine who, though very small in number, had been fighting against Imperialism. The essence of the struggle in Palestine, said Pt. Nehru, was the unbending opposition of a section of humanity for its freedom from foreign domination.

Earlier in the day Panditji unfurled the National Flag in Mohammed Ali Park.—United Press.

PALESTINE PROBLEM NOT A RELIGIOUS ONE

Public Meeting At Madanpura

A public meeting was held at Madanpura on Sunday night under the joint auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions, Bombay Branch, to observe "Palestine Day," Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in opening the proceeding said that the happenings in Palestine had lacerated the hearts not only of Muslims but of all those who loved freedom and wanted every country to be free. For the Palestine problem was not a religious problem at all. It was a political and economic one. The Arabs of Palestine were not all Muslim. There were a considerable number of Christian Arabs and the demand of all Arabs. Christian and Muslim, was that they should be masters in their own country. Indians, who were striving for freedom, owed it to themselves therefore, to sympathise with the Arabs, especially as there was a common country, Britain, which stood between them both and freedom.

BRITAIN'S BREACH OF PLEDGE.

During the great war the Arabs revolted against Turkey and fought with the British and their Allies because Britain had given them a solemn pledge that, when victory was achieved, all Arab countries would get freedom. But after the war, Britain, as was usual with her violated her pledge and not only did not give freedom to Palestinian and other Arabs but issued a Declaration that a National Home for Jews would be established in Palestine. And in accordance with this declaration for the last fifteen years Jewish immigrants were being brought in Palestine against the wishes of its inhabitants in such large numbers that the Arabs who formed 93 per cent of the population in 1920 had now been reduced to 70 per cent and if this process continued it would not be long before the Arab majority would be reduced to a minority and, in accordance with the Balfour Declaration, Palestine would become a country ruled and dominated by the Jews. Naturally the Arabs did not like this and for several years they protested against British policy and against the continued immigration of the Jews.

REASONABLE DEMANDS.

That the Arab demands were reasonable and just was amply proved by the fact that as many as six Commissions appointed by the British Government themselves had pronounced against Jewish immigration and even one British Cabinet had approved of this pronouncement, but, for certain political reasons, no action had yet been taken on this recommendation. Having thus despaired of finding justice done to them the Arabs five months ago decided on a General Strike, which was still continuing, but they always made it clear that they would call off the Strike as soon as Britain agreed to their demand for the stoppage of immigration of Jews. Britain would not agree to this and was determined to suppress the present Arab movement, if necessary with the aid of Martial Law. Britain did not want to satisfy Arab demands because she wanted to retain her control over Palestine. For if the Arab majority remained, it would not be long before Palestine would regain its independence as other Arab countries, like Egypt, Syria and Iraq, had almost regained it, whereas, if the Jewish immigration were not stopped and the Arab majority was thus continually reduced it would be difficult for Palestine to become free.

NOT ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT.

The Arabs thus had to face the hour of their greatest trial and it was their (Indians') duty to sympathise with them. Mr. Brelvi trusted that the Arabs in their struggle would scrupulously eschew violence for if they continued to remain non-violent their success was assured. Mr. Brelvi, concluding, made it clear that the Arab movement was not an Anti-Jewish movement. It was only a movement for freedom for all those who were inhabitants of Palestine—whether Muslim, Christians or Jews—before Britain initiated and carried out the policy of settling down Jews from other countries in it. The rights of Jews who were the original inhabitants of Palestine, were as safe as ever and the Arabs wanted their rights and interests to be protected as well as those of any minority in any free country.

AN ECONOMIC STRUGGLE.

Dr. Mahmad Salmen described

(Continued on Page 7)

GOVT. TROOPS IN FLIGHT?

Rebels Claim Capture Of Toledo And Relief Of Alcazar Defenders

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Insurgent wireless stations claim that insurgents have entered Toledo and relieved Alcazar defenders after putting Government troops to flight.—Reuter.

RYKOFF RELIEVED OF HIS POST

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.

M. Rykoff, Commissar of Communications, who recently was absolved of the allegations made about him in the Zinovieff trial was believed of his post by the Ceneral Executive Soviet's and replaced by M. Kogoda who relinquishes the position of Commissar of Home Affairs.—Reuter.

PROMINENT ARAB SHOT DEAD

HAIFA, Sept. 27

Haj Khalil Taha, a prominent member of the local Arab National Committee, was shot dead by an unknown assailant outside a muslim premises this morning.—Reuter.

SOVIET BANQUET TO AFGHAN OFFICERS

MOSCOW, Sept. 27

A hint of closer relations between the Soviet and Afghanistan was given by M. Voroshiloff, defence Commissar, speaking at a Government banquet in honour of the Afghans, Shah Mahmoud Khan, War-Minister Omar Mukhamed, chief of General-staff, and Abdur Samadkhan, Minister to Italy, who have arrived here on an extended visit.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted one influential and respectable Gujarati or Deccani Lady Organiser on handsome salary for one old Life office for Bombay and Suburbs. Apply Box No. 7005, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Journalist with good Literary merits. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7023, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Stenographer well-versed in correspondence, familiar with filing office routine. Apply Box No. 7024, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted applications for the post of Company Accountant & Secretary. Those only who are qualified and have full past experience of Public Limited Company's business, need apply with certificates stating age and salary required. Good opportunity and prospects for a really capable and hard working man. Apply to Box No. 7018, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Unemployed Persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Rd., Delhi. (7007).

Wanted Gujarati Lady Teacher to teach English at Gowalia Tank. Apply sharp. Box No. 7011, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Experienced persons as District Managers to organise agencies on monopoly basis. Salary Rs. 60 besides commission and travelling allowance against guaranteed business. Apply Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (7003)

Wanted a Lady Principal for an up to date industrial institution for women. Knowledge of embroidery, cutting, sewing, knitting etc. essential. Apply with minimum pay acceptable to The Manager, Madan Mohan Industrial School for Women, Bazar Ballimaran, Delhi. (6973).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Airy Flats. Rent Rs. 20 and 30 with independent water and Electric supply in C.M. Mitha's newly oil painted buildings near B. B. Railway Lower Parel Station. (7019)

At 47, Warden Road facing sea, ground floor flat consisting of 4 bedrooms, baths, drawing, dining, servant quarters, garage with beautifully laid out independent garden, from 1st November or 1st December till 31st March 1937. Rent Rs. 200. 'Phone No. 40797. (7020)

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Office Premises To Let—On the second floor, western side in the Sukhadwala Building—with Lift —on the corner of Ravelin Street and Hornby Road, Fort.—Apply to the Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 6, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort. (6995)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Better Pay and Prospects: Wanted Matriculates to become Advocates, Editors, Secretaries and Press Managers. Success sure. Prospectus Free. Technical College of India, Bombay 14. (7022)

Wanted High Class Family Tuitions by one B.A., LL.B. Apply Box No. 7012, "Bombay Chronicle."

Local Self-Government Service. "L. S. G. D." Diploma Classes under joint auspices of Bombay Government commence at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, 20th October. Apply Prospectus Gratis, Local Self-Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (3935)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Gentleman requires partnership in established company of any description holding Government, Municipal, Steamship or Railway contracts. Write Box 6985, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

Wanted Loan (about Rs. 2,000) for progressive business. Apply Box No. 7006, "Bombay Chronicle."

75. INVESTMENTS.

Opportunity for small investor to place Rs. 300 bearing interest not less than 15 per cent with going concern of 3 years' standing needing expansion. Apply with confidence Box No. 6991, "Bombay Chronicle."

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

For Shares, Stocks, Cotton, etc., consult Mr. Ranam, Guaranteed results. Free trial solicited. 107, Dadyseth Agiari Street, Bombay 2. (7002).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 28th instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 26th September, 1936.

(3902)

NOTICE

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
And
In the matter of the NATIONAL TEXTILE FIBRES COMPANY, LTD., Bombay (In Voluntary Liquidation).

At the (adjourned) EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at its Registered Office at 381, Arthur Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 21st day of September, 1936, the following Extra-Ordinary Resolutions were duly passed:—

1. "Resolved that as the Company's Machinery, Plant and Articles etc. were sold by the Mortgagees, The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd. by Public Auction on 8th day of May, 1936, and as it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, it is advisable to wind up the same and the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Liquidator be appointed for the purpose of the winding up."
2. "Resolved that Mr. Ambalal C. Amin, Advocate (O.S.) be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator at a lump sum remuneration of Rs. 200 (two hundred)."

Bombay,
Dated this 26th day of Septr., 1936
(Sd.) B. D. AMIN.
Chairman.

(3906)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
And
In the matter of The NATIONAL TEXTILE FIBRES CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held under Section 209 (1) of the Indian Companies Act on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1936, at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the office of the Liquidator at 77, Medows Street, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of Septr., 1936
A. C. AMIN,
Liquidator.

(3906)

STORES OFFICE—FORBANDAR

NOTICE.

Porbandar State Railway (Metre Gauge) Stores such as engine wheels, carriage and wagon wheels, tyres, axles, axle boxes, cylinders, brass boiler tubes, linoleum, etc., are to be sold. Also Railway Workshop machinery such as wheel turning and other lathes, shearing, shaping, sawing, drilling machines and so on are to be sold. These machines are in good order and are electrically driven. Intending purchasers can inspect the Stores, machinery and the rules for their disposal at the Railway Stores Depot at Porbandar.

Full particulars can be obtained by writing to this Office.

The stores will be sold by public auction on 1st November, 1936 and succeeding days.

STOREKEEPER,
Railway Stores, Porbandar.
Porbandar: 21-9-36. 3894

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 5th October 1936, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the vacancies caused on the Works and the Markets, etc., Committees by the resignation of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan; and (b) election of one member on each of the above Committees.
2. Interpellations.

3-18 Letters from the authorities of the (3) Bombay Legal Aid Society; (4) Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; (5) Married Ladies' School; (6) Shree Shivaji Vyayam Mandir; (7) Maharashtra Seva Mandal; (8) Marwari Sammelan; (9) Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; (10) Bhagini Samaj Bal Mandir Committee; (11) Textile Technical School of the Social Service League; (12) Shree Ayurvedic Dharmarth Davakhana Mandal; (13) Bai Bachubai Kursondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children at Parel; (14) Bombay Vigilance Association; (15-16) Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools for Women at (15) Girgaum and (16) Parel; (17) Urdu Library and Free Reading Room at the Madanpura Settlement (Social Service League); and (18) Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Applying for grants in aid of their respective institutions.

19-22 Letters from the authorities of the (19) Khan Bahadur Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital; (20) Ayurvedic Dharmarth Davakhana Mandal; (21) Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital; and (22) Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Forwarding the annual reports, etc., of their institutions.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

23. Recommending an additional Budget grant to meet the cost of the additional quantity of chlorine required during the current year.
24. Reporting that the proposal for adding a post of a Medical Assistant to the staff of the Municipal Venereal Clinic has been referred to the Medical Relief, etc., Committee.
25. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a transfer of funds to meet the cost of providing public conveniences at the King's Circle, Matunga.
26. Forwarding a consolidated statement of outsanding wheel tax bills.
27. Regarding a contract to be entered into with Messrs. S. B. Joshi & Co., for constructing the main gravitation sewer along Tulsi Pipe Line Road.
28. Regarding the question of granting House Rent Allowance, etc., to the Municipal menial staff.
29. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a transfer of funds to meet the cost of providing lights at Roads Nos. 3 and 4 on Worli Hill.
30. Regarding the construction of a water-closet at the Superintendent of Gardens' Bungalow in the Victoria Gardens.
31. Regarding the fees to be charged to the B. Sc. students attending the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College for the use of laboratories.
32. Regarding the temporary appointments created by the Commissioner.
33-34 Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Committee (33) finally; and (34) subject to the Corporation's orders.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

35. Regarding the extensions of certain buildings abutting on Adenwalla Road in Dadar-Matunga Estate.
36. Regarding the question of regulating heights, etc., of buildings to be constructed at New Marine Lines and Queen's Road.

Schools Committee's letters—

37. Requesting the Corporation to expedite the disposal of the question of delegating certain administrative powers to the Secretary of the Committee.
38. Recommending the grant of the old grade of his post to a teacher as a special case.

Letters from the Commissioner—

39. Forwarding monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
40. Forwarding quarterly statement regarding cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.
41. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in August 1936.
42. Reporting on an application for gratuity, etc., from the widow of a deceased plungerman.
43. Requesting sanction to re-enter on a certain plot in Princess Street Estate to determine the lease thereof.
44. Requesting sanction to permit the lessee of plot No. 95 in Worli Estate to construct on the plot a building with a cellar feet below the ground level.
45. Recommending condonation of the breach of certain terms of lease of plots 7 and 8, Princess Street Estate.
46. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1935-36 together with the Standing Committee's Review thereof.
47. Government Letter—Conveying the thanks of His Majesty the King-Emperor for His Worship the Mayor's message on the providential escape from danger of His Majesty.
48. Letter from Mr. M. E. Serang—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
49. Letter from Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

Communications from the Municipal Secretary—

50. Submitting a statement of references pending before the Committees of the Corporation.
51. Submitting a list of Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

52. Regarding the extension of the Municipal Head Office building, etc.
53. Regarding the laying of water mains in certain roads in Mahim.
54. Regarding the permanent construction of Haines Road between Mahaluxmi Overbridge and Love Grove Road.
55. Regarding the question of reclaiming from Government certain sources of Municipal revenue appropriated by them, etc.
56. Regarding the insertion of a Rule in the Corporation Procedure Rules laying down the procedure for passing over an item under discussion.
57. Regarding the amendment of Town Duty Refund Rules regarding admission of claims for refund, etc.
58. Regarding the revision of Schedule H to the Municipal Act.
59. Regarding a draft Procedure Rule defining an adjournment motion.
60. Regarding a proposal for empowering the Commissioner to create and fill in temporary posts.
61. Regarding the advisability of levying Town Duty on foreign or factory made cloth and yarn.
62. Regarding a Bill for creating a Special Fund for payment of Riot compensation.
63. Regarding the laying down of a policy for naming streets, public places, etc., in the City.
64. Regarding the fixing of a schedule of holidays to be observed by the Corporation.
65. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act for laying down that only persons convicted for offences involving moral turpitude should be disqualified as members of the Corporation, etc.
66. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
67. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

68. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—Regarding payment of extra allowance to those members of the Municipal Secretary's office staff who attend night meetings of the Corporation.
69. From Mr. I. S. Patel—Regarding remarks made by the Coroner of Bombay against the Gujarati community in fatal cases of accidents due to Primus Stoves.

70-76. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For (70-71) obtaining reports from the (70) Medical Relief, etc., Committee regarding the desirability of licensing 'Pan' and 'Bhajiya' shops in the City; (71) Markets, etc., Committee on the advisability of accommodating itinerant hawkers in Municipal Markets; (72-73) inviting the Commissioner's attention to the (72) obstruction caused to pedestrians by stall-board, etc., projections in front of shops; (73) exposure for sale of eatables without a fly-proof cover; (74-76) requesting the Commissioner to report on (74) the advisability of licensing places where cotton or cotton mattresses are stored for sale; (75-76) the measures taken (75) on the report for improving the sources of income of the Municipality; and (76) for cleaning the dust-bins fixed to lamp-posts in the City.

77-78. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For (77) recommending the Commissioner of Police to prohibit parking of cars on Waudby Road; and (78) obtaining from the Commissioner proposals for providing cheap quarters for the Municipal lower staff on the Municipal land south of Carnac Bridge Low-Level South Street.

79-80. From Mr. Behram N. Karanjia—For requesting the (79) Standing Committee to revise rents of stalls in Municipal markets every three years; and (80) Commissioner to provide additional furniture in the Municipal bungalows at the Tansa and the Vehar Lakes.

81. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—Regarding the deplorable condition of the premises in which is located the Dongri Municipal School, etc.

82-84 From Mr. I. S. Patel—(82) Regarding the provision of cheap houses for a certain class of Municipal employees; (83) for recommending the Standing Committee to exempt in 1937-38 from Town Duty certain articles which are the prime necessities of life to the poor; and (84) for reducing the licence fees for vegetable hawkers.

85. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For regulating vehicular traffic over the Bellasis Road Overbridge.

86. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For congratulating His Worship the Mayor for the attitude adopted by him on the occasion of the Sheriff's dinner to the South African Parliamentary Delegation.

87-90. From Mr. Keshao Ganesh Tambe—Regarding the (87) fees charged by the Municipal Legal Assistant to the Lessees for drawing up agreements, etc.; (88) better utilisation of the services of the Inspector of Road side trees; (89-90) advisability of regulating the (89) size of stall-board projections, etc.; and (90) width of footpaths, etc. in the City according to the width of the roads and the volume of traffic thereon.

91-93. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For (91) recommending the Commissioner of Police to equip every police chowky with first aid appliances, etc., for use in emergent cases; (92) obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the advisability of paving the road surfaces which are covered by dust bin sheds; and (93) providing annually a discretional contingent grant for His Worship the Mayor.

94. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt. seconded by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala and supported by 31 other Councillors—For securing a higher place in the Warrant of Precedence for His Worship the Mayor.

95. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For obtaining the Municipal Solicitors' opinion regarding the pocedure adopted by the Schools Committee while making certain appointments.

96. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—Regarding the question of revising the grade of the post of Hydraulic Engineer.

97. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For regulating the slaughter of milch-cattle in the Bombay Presidency.

98. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee to bring before the Corporation any item as Urgent Business.

99. From Mr. Abdul Rahman Muhammad Yusuf, seconded by Mr. R. F. Munshi—For requesting the Commissioner to fully pave the footpaths on Queen's Road between Princess Street and the Railway Bridge near the Hindu Gymkhana.

100-101. From Mr. Keshao Ganesh Tambe—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner regarding the desirability of (100) treating the side-ends of a wide road with reinforced concrete without any asphalt sheeting; and (101) converting the Municipal motor fleet from petrol to oil driven engines.

102. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For requesting the Corporation's representatives on the Prince of Wales Museum for Western India to move the Museum authorities for starting a Marine Aquarium.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th September, 1936.

3907.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Public Notices.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 28TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, 1936, at 12 Noon (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 1st October, 1936, to the 9th October, 1936, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board.
THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
Agents.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 26th Septr., 1936.

(3903)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. SHANKAR RAGHUNATH NAIK, of Vile-Parle, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him, of the piece of land situate at Vile-Parle and bearing Plot Number 20 (part) of the Town Planning Scheme Number I of Vile-Parle, admeasuring 941 square yards or thereabouts, together with all the structures thereon, free from all incumbrances. The piece of land is bounded, on the North by the property belonging to Tilak Mandir, on the South by the property of Mr. Manishankar Shamji Trivedi, on the East by the Property of Mr. Dhotre, and on the West by the Ram Mandir Road.

ALL persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or the structures standing thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 25th day of Sept., 1936.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A.,LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

(3901)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

EDWARD VIII by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate (with exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed) of the property and credits of PREMCOOVER JETHABHAI, also spelt as Premkover, Premkore and Premcuvar late of Porebunder Bania Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased

LAXMIDAS VASANJI also of Porebunder Bania Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily come down to Bombay, one of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 17th day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty six and in the first year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 17th day of September, 1936.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

(3905)

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Prospects Of Artificial Silk Manufacture In India

What The Installation And Maintenance Of A Factory Would Cost

By R. S. Bapasola

Artificial silk manufacture is one of the growing industries in Europe, America and United Kingdom. I have already given detailed information in one of my previous articles regarding the growth and development of this industry in Europe. Now I desire to give clear indication regarding the process of manufacturing Artificial Silk Yarn on viscose system.

I believe an experimental plant for scientific work should be immediately started by the various important existing institutions like Tata's Research Institute, Sir Harcourt Butler Technical Institute, the University Technological Department, Bombay and similar other institutions.

An experimental plant to produce about 11 lbs of Artificial Silk on viscose system would cost about £4,590. I roughly estimate that the tanks, various lead work motors, installation for steam, water, power and light will have to be obtained from India. The approximate price of these special items will amount to £750. The extra amount will be required for land and buildings, steam and power supply, light and all inner installations as water pipes etc.

This particular type of experimental plant would represent an Artificial Silk Factory on a small scale. All machines and plants are similar to those used in large factories. Further instructions can also be obtained from the various plant manufacturers because some of them have got experimental plant for demonstration purpose which they may be able to give to those who desire to purchase their machinery and like to get such training in Europe.

INSTALLATION.

It would be therefore advantageous if one or two organisers should go to Europe to take necessary training so that they may be well acquainted with the manufacture of Artificial Silk. Besides this, special long experienced experts can be obtained from Europe for the erection and installation of the plant. The training to the operating staff will be made without any extra charge but expenses for boarding and lodging and return fare must be paid. This is done on condition that the manufacturers are allowed to make a complete installation of the plant under their control and they fully guarantee to give quantity and quality of the silk produced, for that purpose a standard sample should be deposited on signing of the contract and they ought to guarantee that the silk produced to be equal to the sample. So far I understand many important factories with long experience are able to fulfil all guarantees given by them.

In the installation of the plant climate plays an important part in the manufacturing of the Artificial Silk, otherwise necessary arrangement are required to be made to get the particular temperature and hence the temperature and humidity can be regulated by means of mechanical apparatus and the temperature ought to be 18-22 degrees C (64.5-71.5 degrees F) which is not usually the case with our Bombay Climate, even though in certain period we are able to obtain this particular temperature. Under the circumstances the constant heat, air humidity in different rooms must be from 60-85 per cent and 95 per cent by air conditioning apparatus which should be provided for.

SOFT WATER NECESSARY

The most important thing before starting the factory is to see that the water is soft and not more than 1 per cent (German degree of hardness). The water must be absolutely free from chemical impurities. The physical impurities are to be taken out by filteration and chemical impurity by neutralising process. The water must be absolutely free from iron. A water softening plant installation must be provided for even in a place like Bombay. Roughly speaking 2.5-3m of water are necessary for 1 kg of silk that is 1.1—1.3 m per 1 lb of Artificial Silk.

No trained labour is necessary but such labourers who are used to work on textile fibre would be very helpful. The experimental plant would require one mechanic, 2 workmen, 1 girl, if in 3 shifts to be worked by 10 labourers will be necessary.

RAW MATERIALS

The cotton linter can be used as raw material and caustic soda is used in large quantities, sulphuric acid, carbon bisulphide, sodium sulphide, zinc sulphide, chlorine soap or other chemicals. In order to give some idea of the quantities of the raw materials used I give the following list.

RAW MATERIALS FOR PRODUCING 1 KG 2.2 LBS OF ART SILK.

Cotton linters	1.4 kg.
Caustic soda 94/98 p.c.	1.6
Carbon bisulphide	0.49
Sodium sulphide	0.13
Sulphuric acid 96 p.c.	2.1
Zinc sulphide	0.21
Sodium sulphide 62 p.c.	0.1
Chlorine 1.5 p.c.	0.15
Hydrochloric acid	0.12
Sodium sulphate	0.57
Soap	0.02
Glucose	0.7

and auxiliary materials for filteration like filter cotton etc. for which 7-8 per cent of the cost of the raw material to be added. The Horse Power required for the experimental plant without lighting arrangement is 55 HP and space required for building area 500 meters.

COST.

A complete plant to produce about 2.500 lbs. of Artificial Silk Factory would cost including expert service to produce from 75-300 Daniers £1,00,000 or roughly about Rs. 1,400,000 and working capital about Rs. 5 lakhs. The cost of finished product would not come to more than annas 9-6 pies per lb. if we Indians will not care to make extra profits on purchase and sales of raw and finished products. This estimate also includes a proper laboratory and services of Experts to teach our men for nearly a year.

I shall be delighted always to receive comments and those who are interested in the Scientific and Chemical lines are hereby requested to express their opinion and to point out whenever possible the inaccuracy should there be any in any of my articles. It is extremely difficult to work out the actual cost because the raw materials differ in prices from time to time. Besides when a factory be-

(Continued on Page 12)

Public Notices.

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1936, at 12 Noon (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to the Shareholders.

Dated this 26th day of Sept., 1936.

By order of the Board,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(3904)

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

123, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Aibara & Co., Attorneys for the parties concerned sell by Public Auctions at their Sale Rooms on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, 1936, at 3 P.M. the following:—

Packets of valuable diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, pearl, diamond and diamond and emerald rings, gold bangles, watch guards, charms, studs, tie pins, pearl necklace and several other articles of jewellery.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

The Linotype Celebrates Its Golden Jubilee

The Story Of Its Development Through Fifty Years Of Progress

Fifty years ago this month the first Linotype machine was installed as a commercial proposition. It was the office of the "New York Tribune" that had the honour of inaugurating a new method of mechanical composition, and although many developments and improvements have been made in the design and operation of the machine, the triumphant progress of the Linotype through the half-century bears eloquent witness to the soundness of the principle on which its theory and structure have been based.

The Linotype was by no means the first attempt to hasten the setting of type. Nearly seventy years before, Dr. William Church had taken out a patent claiming that his machine could assemble type by mechanical means. His patent is dated March 24th, 1822 the specification claiming that the types are "arranged in files in a case at the top, each file being directly over a slit in a horizontal frame

EARLY MACHINES

An improvement of the Church compositor, made by Young and Delcambre, was patented on March 13th, 1840. This machine, with its long piano-like keyboard, was first used by the "Family Herald" in 1842, and incidentally it led to the Wicks rotary type caster, a device which is one of the milestones in the history of type casting.

One rather curious class of type setter was based on the idea that the compositor could set type very much quicker if he used both his hands. Of the several methods which were proposed, one or two reached the commercial stage. One was the invention of a Swede, Alexander Lagerman, the machine being called, first of all, the Lagerman Typotheter, and was later known as the Universal. The principal feature of this apparatus was a fairly large funnel placed upright over the mechanism. Into the mouth of this funnel the compositor dropped the type as fast as he could pick it out of a pair of cases. A description of the machine says that the type travelled down the funnel and was so controlled that, no matter how awkwardly it fell when it left the fingers of the compositor, it was made to stand on its feet with the nick outwards. In this position it was gradually moved along a channel until the ringing of a bell told the operator that he had set enough for a line. The type was then placed on a galley away from the machine and spaced out by hand. An improved pattern, known as the Chadwick, was fitted with an indicator showing, on the ringing of the bell, the number and thickness of the spaces needed to justify the line correctly. The compositor, learning this information, then dropped into the funnel the required spaces, which were assembled at the end of the line and transposed by hand. An illustration of the Chadwick machine shows it on a shelf placed on the runners of a single frame of the orthodox pattern, mounted on which is a pair of ordinary cases, with the mouth of the funnel in front of, but slightly lower than, the thick space box. This machine was installed in the office of Messrs. Clowes about the year 1886-87.

The Hattersley (1857), Fraser (1872), Kastenbein (1870), and Paige (about 1870) machines were other devices which were designed, built, and tried out with a more or less fleeting success. They were of English, Scottish, German, and American origin respectively. The leading feature of this class of mechanical type setter was in having the types in tubes or trays in the upper part of the machine, so that the operator by depressing any particular key released the corresponding type, which by gravity descended a grooved plate to the "composing stick."

REGULATING THE ASSEMBLY

This operation in itself was by no means easy to arrange satisfactorily. In his autobiography, Sir Henry Bessemer—himself the inventor of a type-setting machine—explained the problem. He pointed out that, as a prime necessity, the letters must come from different positions in the machine, and all must descend grooves in the inclined planes in precisely equal times.

A departure in principle was made in the machine of Dr. Alexander Mackie, of Warrington. It was invented in 1867 and for a time was used in the production of the "Manchester Guardian." Two machines were required to complete the operation. By means of the first, strips of paper were perforated in such a way that each letter was represented by a particular perforation or position on the slip of paper. This slip, on being run through the second machine, automatically set the type in lines, which were then spaced by hand. In an American machine on this principle, introduced in 1892, electricity was employed to actuate the apparatus of the second machine. As the lines were set they were impressed into matrix paper till a column was completed. At that point it was ready for stereotyping.

"NICKING THE TYPE."

The mechanism for the distribution of the type was always an important consideration in these early methods of machine setting. One scheme, as used with the Thorne machine, was the distinctive nick. This plan was very suitable for the larger sizes of types, but for the smaller sizes the nicking was found to weaken the type, resulting in a larger amount of breakage. For the Fraser, Kastenbein, and Hattersley machines no nicking was required, the distribution of the type by the two former being effected by means of keys similar to those in use in the composing machines, while the Hattersley employed a hand apparatus with which to fill the trays of the operator.

From this rather sketchy account, in which we have, with one exception, ignored the matrix-stamping machines, it will be seen that most of these inventions needed three separate machines—caster, distributor, and assembler—to make a complete plant. If the same type was used more than once, the last two sections were sufficient. One of the distributing devices was that called by Wicks (the inventor a "type-slicing machine," in which the lines of type were transferred from the galley in which they were received to a slotted galley, in which the faces were turned towards the galley. The slot was temporarily covered with a slip of metal which rested on the lower edge when placed on the machine, and was ejected at the first stroke of the blade. The blade was then drawn back, and a tube was placed on the hinged carrier in front of the machine, being charged by the next stroke. The tubes were then transferred to the magazine of the composing machine.

We see, therefore, that mechanical composition proper started with a plant of several machines, using single types. It was not until the advent of the Linotype that the path of development forked, and the idea of the single bar of metal became a recognised branch.

ENTER THE LINOTYPE.

In the invention of Ottmar Mergenthaler, the basic principle was different from that underlying previous efforts. He eliminated the single types and produced the slug. Mergenthaler was a German who had emigrated to the United States and found employment in his trade as a scientific instrument maker. His training and skill were subsequently applied to the development of type-setting machinery, and his triumph may be celebrated to-day in this jubilee year of the machine he created.

Even so, historical accuracy accords to France the credit of the original idea. On December 23rd, 1797, "le Sieur Herhan" applied for a patent, specification No. 285, claiming the composition in lines of matrices of soft metal struck from steel type which was not hardened. An improvement about a year later provided for the composition of movable matrices. The matrices were set up in page form and then stereotyped. This machine does not appear to have been perfected, and it may be assumed that Mergenthaler was ignorant of its existence.

In 1889, three years after its introduction to newspaper work in the United States, the Linotype was installed in several offices in England. The machine was very different in appearance from the Linotype we know to-day. The key-board was long and somewhat narrow in design, having four rows of twenty-six keys each, with a space bar and one other outside key. The keys were pivoted in a supporting frame carried by a bar attached to the magazine tubes, and each had a vertical slot or opening for the passage of a matrix, which dropped by gravity as the key was depressed. At the same time another matrix descended from the magazine tube to take the place of the one discharged,, and rested on the upper edge of the key. As the keyboard action was a direct one, the operation was a good deal heavier than on the present models with their automatic mechanism. Another important difference was the assembly of the matrices. Instead of the travelling belt now used, the old pattern used a blast of air directed through a channel on to the matrices, and thus blew them into position. It was this feature which has caused this first model to be known as the "Blower" Linotype. As the matrices came into position, they were pushed forward until the line was completed, justification being effected by wedges—very similar to the present practice. The mould provided for one measure and body size only, and after casting, the matrices were carried by the elevator to the distributor, by which they were dropped into their proper channels in the magazine.

DE VINNE'S VIEWS.

Against many outpourings came the steadying voice of Theodore De Vinne. He told printers that the machine had come to stay, and he could quite understand the fear of the compositor that the machine would reduce the price of labour and would indirectly drive him out of business. "Much of this disquietude," he said, "is unnecessary. That type-setting machines may or will reduce the cost of the work on reprints and cheap books and papers is probable. That they will ever drive any large body of good workmen out of business is absurd. The machines will surely make more work for workmen. So far from decreasing the standard of workmanship, they will elevate it. It is really amusing to reflect on the cheerful, short-sighted stupidity of the earnest trade-union men who so violently oppose all improvements in typography. Surely, meaning to benefit the trade, they are actually doing their best to destroy it ..... In view of the enormous blunders then made by sincere men (in opposing the introduction of steam presses), a thinking compositor may now well question the wisdom of the policy that opposes type-setting machines."

De Vinne's prophecy has been amply fulfilled. There is more print to-day than ever before. To take only two instances, the London dailies are larger and employ more men than would have been thought practicable fifty years ago; while in the book trade, the publication of such collections as Everyman's Library at 2s. would be an economic impossibility without the aid of mechanical composition.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.

In the development of the slug machine, three definite ideas seem to have predominated. These systems have been ably summed up by a writer in the "L. & M. News", to which journal we are indebted for our description of the Blower machine. According to the first method, it is pointed out, the operator manipulated keys of a rotary mechanism which caused type characters to be impressed, in the order in which they were to be printed, on a continuous strip of paper machine. These strips were then cut into pieces of line width and secured parallel to each other on a backing sheet until an entire page was completed, from which lines could be cast.

The second system consisted of a series of sliding bars, each having at one edge all the characters and spaces. A key mechanism caused the bars to move endwise, so as to bring the selected character or space on each bar into common alignment. When the matrix line was thus completed, a casting mechanism came into operation and produced a slug.

The outstanding feature of the third system was the separation of the various characters into independent matrices, and it was this principle which has made possible the Linotype and its class of composing machine.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS.

How far the machine has been improved is clearly shown by a comparison of the number of matrices accommodated. The Blow-

(Continued On Page 10).

"Cane-Grower" Means European Cane-Grower!

Cruel Economic Anomalies Of The Union Of South Africa

This is the first time in the history of the Union that the Government have launched on the policy of Economic planning in relation to Agriculture in view of the fact that over-production is proving a detrimental factor to the producer. A commencement has been made with the sugar Industry in Natal. This industry owes its origin to the Indians, and its prosperity is wedded more or less with the prosperity of the Indian. The Sugar Industry employs some 2,500 Europeans and more than 50,000 non-Europeans. In fact, the whole of the North Coast and certain parts of the South Coast, where Indians have their permanent abode are entirely dependant on the Sugar Industry for their very existence. It would, indeed, be obvious that any legislation that may affect these people either directly or indirectly is bound to have disastrous consequences to the fortunes of the Indians. It is hardly necessary for us to emphasise that a large number of Indians since a long time have invested their money in land for growing Sugar Cane and these are supplied to the millers who crush their canes and are paid for according to the stipulated rates.

Lately, when the Conference was held between the Cane Planters and Millers for coming to an Agreement as to the restricted output of Sugar, Mr. Fahey, the Chairman, assured the Conference that the Government will protect the rights and interests of the Indian Cane Growers. The Indians not being fully satisfied with the assurance of the Chairman, organised themselves into Natal Indian Cane Growers Association, and sent delegates to the Sugar Conference assisted by a Solicitor, Mr. Dickinson.

SURPRISE

However, after the ratification of the Sugar Agreement by the Government, when it came before Parliament for confirmation, the Indian Community to their astonishment came to know that an unexpected and unusual interpretation of the word 'grower' has been inserted into in the statute thus radically changing the spirit of the Agreement; that is Colour bar has been introduced in the statute in the interpretation of Agreement. The term "Grower" has been interpreted to mean "European Cane Growers", entirely excluding thousands of Indians who are growing Cane and are dependant for their means of livelihood on this Industry. Whatever may be the motive of the Government in introducing Colour Bar in this primary Agricultural industry in a round about way, the fact remains that the Government have been clumsily violating the Cape-town Agreement and this is not conducive to an "efficient economic planning" which they have at heart. We can quite understand "economic planning" in a rational manner giving every person, no matter whatever may be the colour of his skin, an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood, but this so-called economic planning based on Colour Bar which is no other than keeping the Sugar Industry as a close preserve for the whites, is not only unscientific irrational and opposed to the rudiments of political economy, but also in the long run, it may lead to economic ruin and perhaps, it may destroy the very industry which has taken three quarter of a century to build up in Natal. However, the explanation given by Mr. Fourie, Minister of Commerce and Industry, as to why the Indians were excluded from the definition of "grower", is hollow, insincere and misleading. Mr. Kemp, in explaining his attitude says "unlike the Europeans, Indians were not an organised body". We do not know whether the Minister of Commerce read the Minutes of the Sugar Conference.

Again when the Minister says that it is not the intention of the Government that Sugar Agreement shall be set forth as a schedule to the Statute, then one is naturally inclined to ask, what is the underlying motive of this Sugar Bill? Is it intended only to draw a Colour Bar line in the Sugar Industry and leave at that for the present, then the Community will be justified in objecting to this legislation! If it is really intended to make the Sugar Agreement binding on both Millers and planters, just like other Industrial Agreements under the Conciliation Act, then what need is there for the Colour Bar in the Statute? In any case, the present attitude of the Government in respect of the Sugar Agreement has aroused considerable apprehension despite

(Continued on Page 12)

CORRECTION

RE: SETH HYDERALY CASSUMJI CHARITABLE TRUST ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

The name of the Registered Accountants & Auditors is Messrs. H. M. CONTRACTOR & CO. and not Messrs. Habib & Co., as inadvertently published in our issue of Saturday, the 19th instant.

BUY

TATA'S Galvanized Sheets

INDIAN ENTERPRISE LABOUR and CAPITAL

TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS

are used and are in constant demand throughout the length and breadth of India. From the remotest village in the North West Frontier Provinces to the farthest South, Cape Comorin, TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS are found to shelter the people from the biting cold, or the torrential rains.

TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS

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Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs 6|-. Postage extra.

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Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

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HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS
ACCEPT THIS GIFT OF HEALTH

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

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P. O. Box 24, BOMBAY.

Derby Retains Leadership In League First Division

DENNIS COMPTON MAKES HIS DEBUT IN FOOTBALL

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Derby, by a meritorious draw, retained the leadership in the first division. Everton joined Portsmouth Stoke for joint second place. Bury, by drawing to-day, deprived Blackpool of the leadership in the second division. Hughie Gallacher now joined Notts County. At Highbury 65,000 spectators were present.

The Middlesex cricketer, Dennis Compton, made his debut for the Arsenal's first team and scored a goal in two minutes after the interval. Stockhill, former Arsenalite, equalised for the Derby. Then Bowers and Drake scored for Derby and Arsenal respectively.

Doncaster, fully held their own against Aston Villa. Gladwin scored in the second half with a forty-yard drop shot for Doncaster.

Chester were brilliant and deserved to retain the unbeaten record, Wrightson scoring a hattrick for them.

"Tengoal" Payne scored three for Luton, all in the first half.

Woodley was the star player for Chelsea, while Manchester City's finishing was careless.

Brentford were a goal down at half time, but retained unbeaten the home record.

Charlton's goal was the first against Middlesbrough at home this season.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2, Derby 2; Birmingham 2, Grimsby 3; Bolton 1, Sunderland 1; Brentford 3, Wolverhampton 2; Everton 2, Huddersfield 1; Leeds 2, Liverpool 0; Manchester City 0, Chelsea 0; Middlesbrough 1, Charlton 1; Preston 3, Manchester United 1; Sheffield Wednesday 0, Portsmouth 0; West Bromwich 2, Stoke 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Tottenham 0; Bradford 0, Blackpool 1; Burnley 0, Swansea 0; Coventry 2, Chesterfield 0; Doncaster 1, Aston Villa 0; Fulham 0, Bradford City 1; New Castle 2, Blackburn 0; Norwich 0, Bury 0; Plymouth 4, Nottingham Forest 1; Southampton 4, Sheffield United 0; Westham 4, Leicester 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aldershot 2, Newport 0; Bristol Rovers 2, Brighton 0; Cardiff 3, Exeter 1; Clapton Orient 0, Bristol City 0; Gillingham 2, Crystal Palace 0; Luton 4, Reading 0; Millwall 2, Watford 1; Northampton 0, Bournemouth 0; Notts County 2, Torquay 0; Swindon 4, Southend 0; Wallsall 2, Queens Park Rangers 4.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 1, Darlington 0; Chester 4, Carlisle 0; Crewe 1, Hartlepools 1; Halifax 2, Tranmere 1; Lincoln 4, Gateshead 0; Mansfield 3, Southport 0; New Brighton 1, Hull 1; Oldham 2, Wrexham 2; Portvale 3, Stockport 0; Rochdale 3, York 0; Rotherham 4, Barrow 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION.)

Aberdeen 2, Motherwell 0; Albion 2, Partick 4; Clyde 1, Hibernian 3; Hamilton 3, Third Lanark 1; Hearts 0, Celtic 1; Kilmarnock 2, Arbroath 0; Queen of South 1, St. Mirren 2; Queens Park 0, Dundee 2; Rangers 5, Dunferm Line 3; St. Johnstone 1, Falkirk 0.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules:—

Bedford 8, Richmond 16; Blackheath 15, Birkenhead Park 12; Bridgend 23, London Welsh 12; Bristol 0, Gloucester 11; Devonport Services 18, Bath 29; Leicester 22, Northampton 3; London Scottish 24, Old Merchant Taylors 8; Rosslyn Park 0, Harlequins 12; Oldleysians 5, Manchester 14; Newport 10, Penarth 3; Plymouth Albion 8, Camborne 6; Swansea 24, Cross Keys 8; Heriotonians 6, Hawick 7; Watsonians 3, Hillheadians 17.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION.

Barrow 36, Rochdale 0; Bradford 23, Featherstone 15; Castleford 33, Wakefield 13; Dewsbury 12, Batley 8; Huddersfield 35, Hunslet 11; Hull 13, Wigan 12; Leeds 15, Keighley 18; Leigh 26, Bramley 11; Liverpool Stanley 18, Halifax 9; Salford 34, St. Helens 12; St. Helens Recreation 10, Swinton 10; Streatham and Micham 39, Newcastle 3; Warrington 15; Oldham 7; Widnes 15, Broughton 6; York 2, Hull Kingstone 9.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP WEIGHTS

(Race to be run on Saturday, October 3, 1-1|4 miles.)

Montrose 9-7; William of Valence 9-1; Magnetique 8-13; The Blue Boy 8-12; Bala Hissar 8-7; El Sbaa 8-6; Law Court 8-5; Rippon Tor 8-3; Can Can 8-3; Hindoo Holiday 8-2; Crisa 8-1; Noble Turk 8-1; Guest of Honour 8-0; Fresh Fox 8-0; Moody 8-0; Emborough 7-12; The Font 7-12; Zeimos 7-10; British Quota 7-10; Trigo Verde 7-10; Mickey Mouse 7-10; Dennis Blink 7-10; Star Comedian 7-9; Hypothesis 7-8; Negundo 7-8; Towton Moor 7-8; Fitenoor 7-6; The Bore 7-3; Latol 7-3; Mendicant Friar 7-2; Screamer 7-2; Godolphin 7-2; Norman Herald 7-1; Papyrette 6-13; Light Tackle 6-12; West Highland 6-12; Onq Cop 6-8 and Bydand 6-7.—Reuter.

Hyderabad, Deccan: The weekly epidemic report for the week ended 5th September, states that there have been three cases of plague with one death in Hyderabad City. Of these two cases occurred in Beroon Lal Darwaza, and one in Darushaf locality. One fatal case of plague occurred in Sarunager (Frontier Village).

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF CAPITAL TO RANGAILUNDA

Cuttack Protests: Decision To Boycott Ensuing Election

CUTTACK, September 26.

A largely attended public meeting held here, the Raja of Madhupur presiding, expressed resentment at the findings of the Site Selection Committee, suggesting change of the Capital from Cuttack to Rangailunda, and decided to boycott the forthcoming elections and cease co-operation with the Government unless Cuttack was made the Capital.

It was also decided to organise province-wide agitation to change the decision.—United Press.

India Govt. Must Overrule Choice Of Rangailunda, Says B. Das

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Pleading that on grounds of finance and public opinion the Government should favour Cuttack and not prefer Rangailunda as the capital of Orissa, Mr. B. Das, M. L.A. in a statement to the press says:

"I feel deeply shocked over the recommendations of Orissa Capital Site Committee though no blame attaches to it. Being experts, they could choose only a site which would develop into pocket editions of New Delhi, with spaces for Parks and Gardens. The report is one-sided as it does not give complete estimates of capital buildings at Cuttack or cost of even the new town Rangailunda. The Secretary of State and the Government of India after taking decision on Hubback Committee recommendatons that Cuttack was to be capital, and the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, after making a public declaration on the subject, ought not to have supported the revolt of officails of Bihar and Orissa Government.

IN NO-MAN'S LAND.

Both Sir Otto Neimeyer and Sir James Grigg have fixed cost of capital buildings at 27 1|2 lakhs, and this amount is not adequate for an ideal spacious town in the no-man's land. If New Delhi swallowed five times the original estimates to the Government of India, a brand new capital town in Orissa will cost at least two crores of rupees which Sir James Grigg will not be able to finance. Even then I will not look at the gift horse as maintenance cost of the new town will seriously strain the future finances of Orissa. It was misfortune of Orissa that certain officials wanted to locate its capital away from public opinion and away from Oriya culture.

ORIYAS WANT CUTTACK

Overwhelming opinion in Orissa if for Cuttack. Sponsors of Rangailunda—officials and non-officials—came into the field only last January. Political, financial and sentimental grounds sway governments and public, and although the Committee was precluded from taking notice of it, yet it admits the weight of it and recommends Cuttack as the second alternative. The Government of India, who have to foot the bill and even nurse the Orissa Government, if it becomes insolvent, must now get down to brass-tack of £.s.d. and decide soon if they will any more encourage the wild dreams for an ideal town or locate the capital at Cuttack with minimum cost and minimum loss of time. On historical, political, national grounds—both post-British and pre-British—Cuttack must be made the capital and in fact that was the view of Government of India, Secretary of State and Government of B. & O. I still trust that the old view will reassert and that the Government of India will not countenance a costly new Capital. Public opinion in Orissa must take note of future high costs and condemn Rangailunda and stand by the modest old town of Cuttack."—A. P.

EX-M.L.A. CONDEMNS SELECTION

CUTTACK, September 26.

Mr. Brajasunder Das, ex-M.L.A., and one of the foremost public men of Orissa interviewed by the 'United Press' on the report of the Orissa Capital Site Selection Committee, observed:—

'The whole affair appears to be something unprecedented in the annals of British administration. The motive behind this decision seems implicable. I cannot imagine if this procedure will ever contribute to the solidarity of the Oriya people. It appears whim and 'zid' have overcome sane and sound administrative policy."

STRONG PROTEST

The Secretary of the Orissa (Separate) Province Committee in the course of a statement says:

"The report will rouse strong sense of resentment from one end of the Province to another. Public is convinced that faked agitation was manoeuvred by certain officials of Bihar and Orissa Government only to condemn Cuttack for taking the capital away from the centre of culture of Orissan traditions. The Oriyas would rather have gone without their own province than lose Cuttack as their capital."—United Press.

ALL-INDIA CRICKETERS VISIT HORLICK'S

Presentation Of Autographed Bat

On August 19th, the day following the last Test Match at the Oval, seventeen of the All-India cricketers paid a flying visit to Horlick's Malted Milk factory at Slough, Buckinghamshire.

The cricketers were accompanied to Slough by the team manager, Major Brittain-Jones, and on arrival at the factory they were officially welcomed by Sir Peter Horlick, Bart. In his speech, he read out a telegram from Lt.-Col. J. N. Horlick, Chairman of the Company, deeply regretting his enforced absence, and conveying his best wishes to the Indian cricketers.

Then, accompanied by Sir Peter and several officials of the company, they made a complete tour of the factory and were able to see how this famous product, on which the Indian cricketers and many other athletes train, is manufactured.

The visitors were quick to comment on the absolute cleanliness of every department, and were keenly interested when the various phases of the manufacturing process of Horlick's were explained to them. The happy-looking girls dressed in spotless overalls or white trouser suits, the almost human machines which label, wrap, corrugate, and seal 25 bottles of Horlick's a minute—these were some of the features which evoked particular comment.

In the packing room a pleasing ceremony was performed. A cricket bat, autographed by every member of the team, was presented by Major C. K. Nayudu to Mr. W. R. Bowden, Captain of the Horlick's cricket team. This bat will be kept in the club-house as a souvenir of the Indians' visit. Arrangements had been made for the Indians to have a knock-about on Horlick's famous cricket pitch, but heavy rain made this impossible.

After the tour the visitors were entertained to tea, with Sir Peter Horlick as host.

The cricketers who visited Horlick's were:—

Major C. K. Nayudu, L. Amar Singh, L. P. Jai, G. Gopalan, G. R. Maheromji, J. Jehangir Khan, Mohammed Hussain, S. J. Bannerji, Amir Elahi, Baqa Jilani, C. S. Nayudu, C. Ramaswami, Mustaq Ali, L. Hadi, D. D. Hindlekar, P. E. Palia, Lieut. Syed Wazir Ali and Major Brittain-Jones.

Gaumont-British cameramen took a film recording the cricketers' visit from beginning to end.

New Travancore Legislative Chamber

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

Work has now been started on the construction of the Travancore Legislative Chamber, for which an allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made in this year's budget. The estimate for the complete Council Chamber scheme is Rs. 5-1|2 lakhs, but the plans now taken in hand are estimated to cost Rs. 2,67,000.—A.P.

Because Kesavardhini grows, rejuvenates and beautifies hair, it has endeared itself to one and all, grown-ups and children, men and women. No more fear of hair deficiency, baldness and premature greying, when Kesavardhini could remedy them all. Thanks to it dandruff disappears, hair stops falling, rough hair turns glamorously soft, weak hair regains the strength and sparkle of health and thin hair gives place to a thick growth, fascinatingly luxuriant!

Of clinging alluring fragrance Kesavardhini shampoo provides a cool, beneficial wash for the hair, leaving it rich and bright and—grease free! As 12 per bot., and envelope respectively; packing and Postage extra.

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MAKERS:—Messrs. SOUTH INDIA CHEMICALS, Mylapore, Madras.

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W. RIHR

Try W. RIHR'S New Depilatory Powder To-day

Note the lovely fragrance. No stains on fingers or linen.

Just damp the area, dust on the powder—and, after a few seconds, wipe off the hair..... which will never grow again! This depilatory destroys the hair right down to the roots.

Stocked by all good chemists and well-known stores. Price: Re. 1 per phial. Postage Extra.

DEPILATORY POWDER
Manufactured by WOLTZLIN & RIHR, ZEIL, Germany.

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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,—6, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
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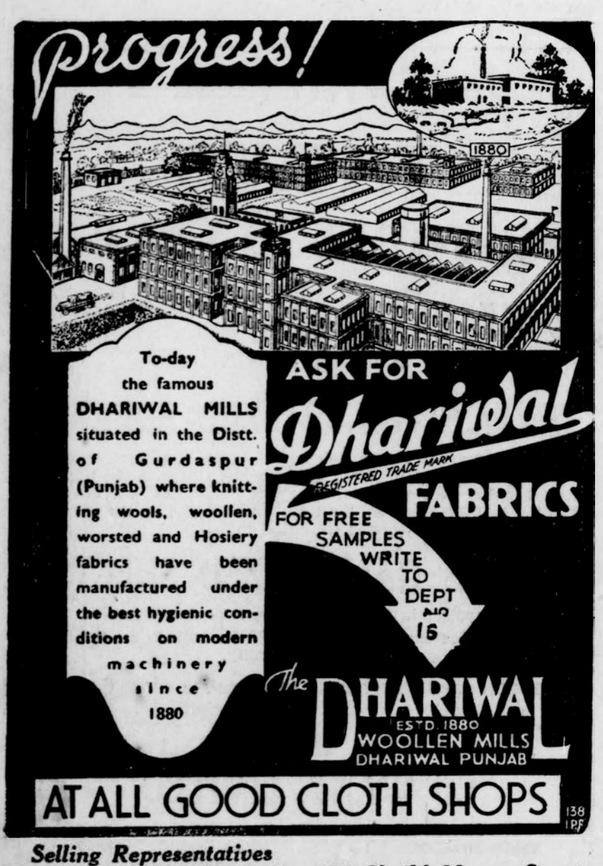
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UNSETTLED CONDITIONS NEAR ANDAMANS

Thunderstorms Cause General Rain

POONA, Sept. 27.

Conditions have been unsettled in the neighbourhood of the Andamans.

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Bihar, North-west Frontier Province, Mysore and Malabar and local rain in the West United Provinces, Central Provinces and Madras Deccan and a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, Gujarat, East and North Punjab, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Kodaikanal 3 inches; Mergui and Burdwan 2 each; Bassein, Minbu and Chanda and Dohad 1½ each; Sambalpur, Patna, Malegaon and Cochin and Salem 1 each.

FORECAST

Thunder rain will be widespread in Lower Burma, Central parts of the country and the Peninsula and occur locally in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Bengal.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.011 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.9 degrees 3.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.5 degrees 3.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.66 inches

Total rainfall during the year 56.05 inches

Weather remark: Thunderstorm

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-9-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 8.40 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

Stormy Scenes At Saturday's Meeting

Stormy scenes were witnessed at the weekly meeting of the Bohra Youth League, held in its office, at Abdul Rehman Street on Saturday last, Mr. A. B. Cementwalla presided.

A small hostile section, attending the debate broke the chairs and created an uproar. Police assistance had to be requisitioned and the meeting came to a close late at night.

The occasion was a debate whether "India requires Swaraj (Complete Independence) or Sarvaraj (Good Government)." After the speakers had spoken for and against the motion, it was decided by the House that India required Swaraj.

Soon after the motion was carried by a majority, a small section of the audience asked the President to settle some matter which was not relevant to the debate. When the President pointed out their attention that they could only raise any questions on the motion before the House, uproar prevailed. Angry scenes were witnessed and chairs were broken and Police assistance was immediately requisitioned. Four persons who had taken a leading part in creating a disturbance were arrested, taken to the Pydhowni Police Station and released after a warning.

The meeting was thereupon dispersed and calm was restored at about one o'clock in the morning.

Quetta Central Relief Committee

The work of distributing relief to Quetta Sufferers having been concluded by the local Sind and Punjab Branches of the Quetta Central Relief Committee, their accounts were sent to the auditors of the Committee, M/S. Dalal and Shah, Incorporated Accountants of Bombay, and have been examined and certified by them. Their formal communication is awaited.

The full statement of audited accounts will then be published Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, is in communication with the President, Babu Rajendra Prasad as to the convenient place and date for a meeting of the Committee for the adoption of the Report of the Relief work and the accounts.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 12, 1992
Muslim: Rajab 11, 1355.
Parsi: Farvardin 23, 1306.
Hightide: 9-51, 22-07
Lowtide: 3-21, 16-08
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 6h. 31m.

Tuesday, September 29.

Governor's Hospital Fund: Tenth Annual Meeting of General Committee, Secretariat, 6 p.m. Special Meeting to follow.

Thursday, October 1.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orion' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p. m. respectively on Tuesday the 29th instant.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

There being another meeting of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to-morrow (Tuesday) there will be no meeting of the Gatha Society this week.

NUTAN SANGIT NATYA SAMAJ

To-day (Monday) on the occasion of public Ganpati celebrations in the compound of Bellasis Road, B.I.T. Blocks, the Nutan Sangit Natya Samaj will stage the Marathi drama, 'Khadashtak' or 'Mamanji Ga Bai Mamanji'.

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SYDNEY HOWARD
in RKO RADIO'S "FAME"
A LOVABLE COMEDY!

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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The Bride Walks Out
GENE RAYMOND · ROBERT YOUNG · NED SPARKS · HELEN BRODERICK
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Sparkling triangle dilemma in COMEDY!

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Fame." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Devil Doll." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Under Two Flags" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Seven Sinners". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
GLOBE—"Rangilo-Nawab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jiwan Lata." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-45 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pundalik." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hot Blood." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Boulder Dam". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"These Three" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Fatal Lady." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Clive of India." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Bride Walks Out." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Wamaq Ezra." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala". Time as usual.

RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS WORKMEN & STAFF C.C. SOCIETY, THANA.

The annual general meeting of the above society will be held today (Monday) in the mill at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 19th September, 1936, was 340; of these 240 were males and 100 females.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Brahma Sree Venkatachala Sastrigal of Kalpathy, Palghat, will conduct a series of discourses in 'Kampa Ramayanam' in the Asthika Samaj Hall, commencing from to-day, (Monday) at 8 p.m. on 'Pathuka Pattabhishekam'.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE

There will be a clinical meeting to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. at Shekh Saria Building, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon 4. Dr. N. C. Bose of Calcutta, will address the meeting on 'Homoeopathy in India'.

DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES ON NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, (BOMBAY NORTH)

The monthly clinical meeting of the above association will be held to-day (Monday) at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the Khan Bahadur Haji Bachu Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay, when Sir James R. Roberts, I.M.S. (Retd.) will speak on "Intra Pulmonary Injections in the treatment of Tuberculosis of Lungs" and demonstrate cases if possible.

'VARSITY TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. A. S. Trollip, Chairman, Safety First Association of India, will deliver a lecture on 'Principles of Industrial Safety' to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the lecture-room of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay. Bombay. Dr. R. B. Foster will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

A lecture has been arranged by the mentally deficient children Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and will take place at the Town Hall (B. P. W. C. Office) on Wednesday the 30th instant at 6 p.m., when Dr. G. Coelho. will speak on some points regarding the 'Question of Mentally Deficient Children'.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The Secretary, Municipal Corporation writes:—

There will be no meeting of the Corporation during the week ending the 3rd October, 1936.

The October meeting of the Corporation has been fixed by the Mayor at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday, the 5th October, 1936.

Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy Entertained

To meet Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, a lunch was given at the Willingdon Sports Club on Sunday. A large gathering consisting of prominent Citizens of Bombay was present. The following were the hosts; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahuim, Sir Homi Mody, the Hon. Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoola, Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Homi Mehta, and Messrs. Chunilal B. Mehta, Jelal M. Shah, Mathuradas Vissonji, A. G. Gray, Manu Subedar, C. W. Hayden, Behram H. Karanjia, Ramnivas Ramnarain, A. D. Shroff, Abubakar Beg Mahomed, M. C. Ghia and J. C. Setalvad.

Haj Pilgrims' Sailings

Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Bombay, intimate that their programme of provisional pilgrim sailings has been revised as under:—

FROM BOMBAY VIA KARACHI

S.S. "Jehangir" about 5th November, 1936.

S.S. "Islami" about 24th November, 1936.

S.S. "Alavi" about 9th December, 1936.

DIRECT SAILINGS.

S.S. "Islami" from Bombay about 4th January, 1937.

S.S. "Rahmani" from Karachi about 4th January, 1937.

There will be subsequent pilgrim sailings at frequent intervals until the end of the season."

D. A. V. FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

To-day (Monday) the reconstructed building will re-open when all the boys are requested to attend as usual at 8 p.m. (S.T.) This institution aims at giving free education to all irrespective of age, caste and creed from 8 to 10 p.m. (S.T.) except on Sundays and public holidays.

HINDI CLASSES OF YOUTH LODGE

The fresh weekly Sunday classes of Hindi for Pratamik, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha Standards conducted under the auspices of Youth Lodge Theosophical Society at the Blavatsky Lodge began from Sunday, 27th September. For completing the course in a fixed time it is advisable that the candidates should join the classes at once and attend them regularly. No fee is charged.

68TH GANDHI JAYANTI AND GIRGAON KHADI SHOP SALES DEPTS.

On this occasion of the 68th Gandhi Jayanti, the Girgaon Khadi shop has divided the Sales Department into 12 sub-depts., viz.: (1) Readymade clothing, (2) Sarees, Chhintz, (3) Tablecloth, Bed-sheets, (4) Shawls, Chaddars, Curtains, (5) Silken varieties, (6) Frocks, Baba-suits, (7) Coating, Shirting, (8) Dhoties, Towels, (9) Woollen products, (10) Hosiery, (11) Carpets, (12) Reduction sale lots, on 68th Gandhi Jayanti, of 68 articles at 50 per cent discount and 68 articles at 25 per cent off. Some lot of the last department has been sold off during the course of the first three days only.

MALARIA CARRIER IN CITY

List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending September 12, 1936:—

At Ripon Road, Indian Manufacturing Mill, in roof gutter.

At Kambekar Street, No. 98, in accumulation of rain water on terrace.

At Haines Road, Khatav Makanji Mills, in water channel of the mill tank.

At Government Gate Road, Tawde's pada, No. 3 A.D., in open well.

At Tulsi Pipe Line, Bombay Industrial Mill, in couldron.

At Nowroji Hill Road, No. 89, in barrel.

At Cannought Road, No. 20 (Sardar Carbonic Gas Co.), in underground masonry tank.

At Sun Mill Road, Nos. 108-128, in accumulation of water on terrace.

At Tardeo Road, No. 168 (Maneckji Petit Mill Compound), in depression pool.

At Victoria Gardens Road, Great Eastern Mill, in roof gutter.

At Sewri New Road, No. 188, in Ditches.

At Chinchpokli Road, Rachael Sassoon Mill, in water channel of the mill tank.

At Chinchpokli Road, Alexandra Mill, in pools.

At Clerk Road, Wellington Sports Club, in a pool in the compound.

At Victoria Gardens Road, No. 334—Plot No. A in the Christ Church Compound in barrel.

At Victoria Gardens Road, No. 332, Plot No. 26, in barrel.

At Mazagaon Road, Wallace Flour Mill, in mill tank.

BOMBAY NURSES FOR FAIZPUR CONGRESS

Hind Mahila Samaj Promises To Send Batch Of 15

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale has promised, it is learnt, to send 15 nurses of the Hind Mahila Samaj for working as volunteers at the time of the ensuing Congress Sessions at Faizpur.

Miss Prema Kantak, Organiser of women volunteers of the ensuing Congress who is now in Bombay also met Saraswat Bhagini Samaj Officials to-day. It is understood that the Samaj has promised to send some of its members to join the Women's Volunteer Corps.

Miss Prema Kantak will tomorrow meet the officials of the Bhatia Women's Samaj in connection with enrolment work.

G. O. C. Of Faizpur Volunteers In Bombay

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, G. O. C. of the Volunteers of the Faizpur Congress Reception Committee, will be arriving in Bombay from Poona by the Madras Express.

TO-DAY'S GANAPATI FUNCTIONS

Y.M.H.A. 9 p.m. Tilak Bridge, North G. U.:—

9 p.m. Drama 'Vagabond Pendya' imitation Bulbul and Basari by Messrs Tipnis and Mohare.

Shahir G. D. Dixit:—8 to 9-30 p.m. Keshavbag, Kalbadevi. 10 to 12 p.m. Dattatray Bldg., Chikhalwadi.

DeLisle Road G. U.:—7-30 p.m. Mr. P. G. Apte will speak on health. 9 p.m. singing by Mr. Baburao Bhat.

Lalbag G. U.:—8 p.m. Mr. L. L. Varadker will speak on Eknath and Prize Distribution. 9-30 p.m. to 12 midnight. B. U. Mandals drama Hamlet.

Lamington Road G. U.:—9-30 p.m. 'Julami Satta' Drama.

Hindu Sabha, Matunga:—9 p.m. Mrs. Krishnabai Mote will speak on 'Manachi Kimmat'. 10 p.m. Cm Samartha Mela, (Dadar).

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON SCREEN

Film To Be Shown To-day With "Achhut Kanya"

A short film taken by Bombay Talkies on the occasion of the visit of 500 Congressmen and women, headed by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, to a special show of "Achhut Kanya" held at Roxy some time ago, will be shown along with "Achhut Kanya" from Monday (to-day), if the Censor's certificate is received in time.

As Bombay Talkies' next picture "Janmabhumi" is now ready for release, "Achhut Kanya" will be withdrawn after a few days.

'F' WARD AND BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

At a meeting of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee held on Saturday at the Committee Office at Parel, it was decided to send the names of Messrs. Jinabhai Joshi and R. S. Nimbkar to the Bombay Presidency Parliamentary Committee for being adopted as Congress candidates from the 'E' and 'F' Ward constituencies respectively for the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

RECEPTION TO HANUMAN VYAM PRASARAK ATHLETES

A hearty reception to the above athletes was arranged by over 56 physical Culture Associations in the City of Bombay at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel on Saturday evening in the presence of a large audience under the presidentship of Prof. V.G. Rao.

Dr. Muzmudar, the chairman of the Reception Committee referred to the institution of Vyam Shala as a great institution that had secured the Hitler Medal" for the best physical culture and was ranked second in the whole world. Mr. Kher and Messrs. Donde and Shah congratulated the team on their unique achievement. Dr. Kane, the Vice-President of the institution, thanked the audience for the reception arranged in their honour by Bombay.

Professor V. G. Rao after congratulating the team on their success spoke of the value of physical culture and dwelt chiefly on the value of team-spirit, discipline and organisation. He wished them all success in their future attempts.

Of late, there is an increase cases of dead bodies of newly-born children found in public places.

During the week-end the body of an apparently newly-born female-child was picked up in the Crawford Market on (Sunday morning) and the body of a male-child was picked up at the Chowpatty-Sea.

Inquests over both the bodies will be held on Monday by the City Coroner.

HINDI CLASSES IN CITY

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

The Hindi classes will be started from to-day, Monday, at the following centres:—

Rashtra Basha & Pratmic:—At Gandhi Seva Sena Office, Hughes Road, Chaupatty.

Prathmic, Madhyama & Rashtra Basha:—At the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.

Prathmic, Madhyama & Rashtra Bhasha:—At Blavatsky Lodge, on Sundays between 7-30 and 10-30.

Prathmic & Madhyama:—At the Hind Mahila Samaj, New Bhatwady, Girgaum.

Prathmic & Madhyama.—At the Sarasvat Hall, Gamdevi.

Prathmic:—At the Jain Mahila Samaj, Ballard Pier, Fort.

Prathmic, Madhyama & Rashtra Bhasha:—At the Municipal Canerese School, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

Prathmic & Madhyama:—At the Gujrati Stri Mandal Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.

Prathmic:—At the Model Industrial School, Lamington Road.

Prathmic, Madhyama & Rashtra Basha:—At the Napoo Hall, Matunga, G.I.P. between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Prathmic, Madhyama & Rashtra Basha:—At Tilak Mandal, Ville Parle.

For Particulars consult Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hughes Road, Motor House, Bombay 7.

Raymond Woollen Mills Staff And Workmen's Co-op Credit Society

The number of membership in the roll at the beginning of the year under report was 374. 71 new members were admitted, while 69 withdrew from the membership of the Society. At the end of the year under report there were 376 members.

SHARE CAPITAL

The share amount at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,214-6-0. Rs. 4,522-0-0 were collected as share subscriptions from the members during the year under report. Rs. 2,087-5-0 were withdrawn by those share-holders who left the membership of the Society. The share capital at the end of the year under report stood at the figure of Rs. 11,655-9-6, which shows an increase of 26 per cent over the beginning of the year.

LOANS.

During the year under review 368 long term loan applications were passed by the Managing Committee amounting to Rs. 30,794-0-0.

PROFITS

The Society has made a net profit of Rs. 1,498-4-0 during the year 1935-36.

B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital

The Hon. Secretary announces the following further donations:

Amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet, Mr. Cowasjee Behramjee Mama, in pious memory of his mother, the late Bai Shirinbai, and father the late Mr. Behramjee Dossabhoy Mama, Rs. 100; Khan Saheb Eduljee Bejonjee Damania, Rs. 75; The amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Ruttonjee Maneckji Bhivandiwalla, out of his own estate Rs. 51; In pious memory of late beloved mother, Bai Maneckbai Jeejeebhoy Divecha, on her 2nd anniversary, (Roj Mino Asman, Maha Aspandarmad, 1305 Yezdezardi), Rs. 50; A Zoroastrian, in pious memory of the beloved dead, Rs. 25; An obstetric patient, Rs. 101; Anonymous, in pious memory of her relative, the late Mr. Hormusjee Naorojee Saher, on the 1st monthly ceremony, 3rd Gatha, Rs. 50; A relative, in pious memory of the late Mr. Ardeshir Cooverji Bharucha, Rs. 50; Anonymous, Rs. 40; Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee Rustomjee Noble, Rs. 25; Mr. and Mrs. Eduljee Rustomjee Noble in pious memory of the late Bai Shirinbai Eduljee Noble, Rs. 25; In pious memory of the late Mr. J. R. Noble, Rs. 21; Messrs Addison Framjee and Co., (through the Kaiser-i-Hind), Rs. 15; Bai Dhunbai Dinshawjee Bhathena, Rs. 11; and P. R. V. Rs. 10.

Sums under Rs. 10 Rs. 5. Total Rs. 654.

Visitors To Dholera Port

DHOLERA, September 26.

Mr. Ishwerlal Vyas, Port Committee, wires:

The formal opening of the Dholera Port Construction Committee office took place on the 24th instant. All those inquirers who intend to visit the port are advised to wait till October 15 by which time the Port will be approachable.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

From Our Staff Correspondents

Suburban Postal Delivery

On Sundays and holidays, letters are delivered once in the day in the suburbs. That delivery is in the morning. While recognising the need for a holiday for the postal employees in the suburbs, it is suggested that delivery should be once in a day, but that it should be in the afternoon. Hitherto letters arriving by the Up trains on Sunday mornings could not be sent to the suburbs so as to be in time for morning delivery. They were thus kept at the suburban post offices until the next morning. To obviate this delay, the delivery of letters on Sundays and holidays should be in the afternoon so that there would be no need for detaining letters. As during the week-end many business men stay away in the suburbs, such an arrangement would be appreciated by them.

Congestion On Queen's Road

There is a rule framed by the Government prohibiting the public from carrying dead bodies along Queen's Road to the burning and burial grounds at Marine Lines between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m. The Commissioner of Police, who was approached in this matter to relax the aforesaid rule or abrogate it altogather, has replied to the Municipal Commissioner that he does not see his way to recommend to the Government the modification of the rule in question as Queen's Road is one of the most used through routes and any obstruction, such as funeral procession on foot, is to be discouraged. In fact so great is the traffic problem on that road, said the Commissioner of Police, that the time had come to consider whether the restriction should not be extended to the busiest hours, viz., from 9 to 11 a.m. Recently, however, the Marine Drive route has been opened which would lessen the congestion of traffic, and it would be well for the Commissioner of Police to reconsider this decision again.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBANMAN)

After one complete week of enjoyment, owing to which all week-end function and cricket fixtures, were suspended the Suburbs again opened their week-end in all its activities. Cricket fixtures were played on practically every ground and quite a number of intresting games were gone through.

Mount Mary's Chapel drew quite a number of pilgrims. This time they came in Companys and Associations to offer their annual Thanksgiving Mass.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The Bombay Suburban Catholic Schools elocution competition organised under the auspices of the library section of the Bandra Gymkhana Pavilion and was a huge success.

Quite a number of schools from Bombay and Suburbs took part and a very lengthy programme was gone through. The school children took the crowded hall in a storm of laughter. In an introductory speech Mr. Leo Rodrigues asked Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, vice-Chancellor, of Bombay University to the chair.

Most of the items were so well rendered that the judges had quite a difficult time in giving away the prizes.

The prizes were awarded to the following schools:—Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Fernandes championship cup for the school obtained the highest marks in the aggregate was won by St. Isabels High School. The Mrs. Leo Rodrigues challenge cup for boys not over 8 years of age was won by Antonio D'Souza High School. The Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dyer Challenge Cup, for girls not over 8 years of age was won by St. Isabels High School. The Jos. Alex. Dias Challenge Cup, for boys over 8 years but under 13 years of age was won by St. Andrews High School. The L. Martin D'Souza Challenge Cup for girls over 8 years but under 13 years of age by St. Threasa's School, Santa Cruz The St. Andrews Challenge Cup for boys over 13 years of age was won by St. Threasa's High School, Girgaum. The W. E. Pereira Challenge Cup, for girls over 13 years of age was won by St. Threasa's High School, Girgaum. The St. Joseph Challenge Cup for East Indian Students (boy) was won by a student on St. Threasas Girgaum the Basil F. Gomes Challenge Cup for East Indian Students (girl) was won by Antonio D'Souza High School. To encourage schools beyond Andheri a certain donor presented a number of books.

This way of promoting education is an ideal way and it is hoped that this will now remain an annual affair.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

Prize Essay Competition For L. C. P. & S. Students

The Prize Essay Competition Scheme Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, has announced its Scheme No. 116 for the medical students studying for the course of L.C.P.S., in schools and colleges of the Bombay Presidency, offering prizes for the total amount of Rs. 100 donated by Sheth Ratilal Vadilal Punamchand for the purpose.

The candidates for the Scheme have to get their names registered on or before Oct. 31 1936 and have to submit an essay on "Natural and Humane Diet" to the Committee up to Nov. 30, 1936. Other particulars and forms for registration can be had from the principals of medical schools and colleges or from the Office of the League at 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

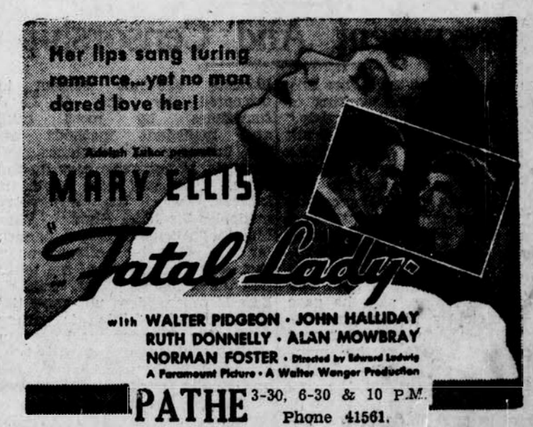
Gandhi Jayanti At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

Gandhi Jayanti week celebrations were inaugurated to-day by the Karachi District Congress Committee. The programme included Khaddar hawking throughout the week, meetings, flag salutations etc. Acharya Kirpalani who is now here on private business is opening the day's functions with an address at Khaliddina Hall this evening regarding Gandhi and his life-work.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The popular new comedy team
EDMUND LOWE
CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
in
'SEVEN SINNERS'
A thrill-packed, laugh-crammed dramatic sensation of train-smashes and gun-runners


Her lips sang luring romance...yet no man dared love her!
MARY ELLIS
Fatal Lady
with WALTER PIDGEON · JOHN HALLIDAY
RUTH DONNELLY · ALAN MOWBRAY
NORMAN FOSTER · Directed by Edward Ludwig
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1936

EDEN'S APPEAL

Mr. Eden's speech at Geneva was a mixture of good, bad and indifferent. He is quite right that if the League of Nations could attain the aims of its founders it would ensure the establishment of permanent peace. But it has failed consistently and ignominiously in this its first and fundamental object. He is also quite right in saying that the League has failed because of lack of universality and loyalty. We do not, however, think that lack of universality militated against its success in any grave degree. League membership was sufficiently strong to compel success provided the members were loyal to the League. But they never were, although every one of them had talked of loyalty and, of course, blamed, as Mr. Eden does by implication, the rest for lack of it. The fact is that every single member, and Britain quite prominently, has been guided by its own narrow self-interest and protesting otherwise. This will not do. At best it is self-deluding hypocrisy, which, since all play the same game, does not help the League at all. Nor will it do to surrender to defiance and aggression as has been done in three glaring instances of Germany, Japan and Italy and then to talk of strengthening the League. The authority of the League of Nations as a bulwark of world peace cannot possibly be established on the foundations of its own debris. No League, however, powerful it may be made, is worthwhile if, for instance, it allows Abyssinia to be swallowed, almost amidst its cheers, by Italy and if it allows another Member State, China, to be overrun by Japan.

No Escape From Sanctions

Apart from that, the machinery itself of the League does, of course, need drastic reform and we hope, after every statesman has had his say, a committee will seriously set about the task of dealing with it. In the meantime, it is obvious that the principle of the unanimous vote must go. Further, Mr. Eden's suggestion that the Council should in the early stages of a dispute declare as to how far it would go, is plausible but objectionable. There should be uniformity in action in cases of dispute, action, that is to say, in the event of the dispute developing, through the attitude of one of the parties into defiance of League authority. That defiance must be put down by the maximum pressure. And if Collective Security is really and honestly to be made the vital factor of international life, then the maximum pressure means sanctions, economic and military. There is no escape from it.

Battle Of Democracy

Mr. Eden's picture of Europe and of some European nations running amok is worthy of Mr. Eden's earlier incarnation. By speaking in grave terms of nations hurling defiance and pouring scorn at each other, of their controlled propaganda and controlled criticism and of their mad race for armaments, Mr. Eden raised himself to a high plane indeed. But what is he going to do about it? As to armaments all that he said was that Britain would go on rearming herself so long as others did. This is rather an anti-climax, a bad fall from the high plane. As to the rest, he proudly praised Democracy as "the epitome of man's endeavours to find fredom, individuality and peace" and defiantly declared that 'Britain would not allow any one to wrest her democracy from her. We hope Britain will preserve what little of genuine democracy she possesses. But if Mr. Eden is such a valiant champion of Democracy, does it occur to him that his Government are denying Democracy to India, for instance, and that they owed a fundamental obligation to the People's Front both in France and Spain? Does it occur to him that if the present menace to Democracy has become so urgent and grave it is partly because of the British Government's policy of flirting with the enemies of Democracy and treating its friends with polite coldness? It is an undeniable fact that the battle of Democracy is being fought by France and Spain, not to speak of subject countries like India. What is, Britain's contribution to it?

The Ambernath Strike

We are afraid that the Ambernath strike is fast developing towards a crisis, thanks to the deplorable attitude of the Western India Match Factory authorities and to the amazing indifference of the Government of Bombay as well as the strange and arbitrary behaviour of local officialdom. The strike, which has gone on for two months now, has been conducted on the most peaceful lines, and, in spite of the hardships and privations which they have to suffer, the workers have shown a sense of discipline and solidarity which cannot but evoke the sympathy and admiration of the public. Impartial observers have testified to the critical condition of the workers, who are fighting for their elementary rights.

The very fact that the whole dispute centres round a paltry sum of Rs. 175 per month is sufficiently revealing. One cannot help feeling that the factory authorities are more actuated by their "amour propre" than by actual economic considerations in thus inflicting protracted suffering upon nearly seven hundred workers and in trying to coerce them into submission. Be that as it may, we think that it is now high time for Government to intervene and invoke the machinery of the Trade Disputes Act to bring about a settlement of the strike. They cannot ignore the responsibilities they owe to the workers. Government must also take the earliest notice of the extraordinary procedure which is being adopted by the local authorities towards the strikers and their leaders. The indignity to which Mr. Parulekar was recently submitted by the Kalyan Magistrate was positively uncalled-for, and amounts to a gross misuse of power. Such incidents have caused grave misgiving in the public mind, and are bound to aggravate the prevailing unrest. We are, however, glad to note that the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, which is now properly constituted, is interesting itself in the present strike, and it is to be hoped its efforts will be helpful in bringing about a speedy solution of the impasse.

Government And Censorship

"I am not prepared to disclose any information about the working of Postal or Telegraph censorship." In these words Sir Henry Craik replied to Mr. Asaf Ali's definite allegations on the floor of the Assembly that correspondence between him and the late Doctor Ansari had been tampered with in a manner that was wholly unauthorized. The Home Member's refusal to make enquiries in this connection is natural enough and the brusque reply that he gave merely indicates how uncomfortably irritated the Government spokesmen feel even at the mention of such censorship. Everyone in India knows that the correspondence and even telephonic talks of several nationalist politicians are not seldom intercepted by the C. I. D., sometimes by most crude and inefficient methods and the bureaucratic conscience, one suspects, is not quite easy on that score. What was more significant, however, was the observation made by Sir N. N. Sircar. When Mr. Asaf Ali mentioned a particular case when, he alleged, unauthorized interception of his letters had taken place. "That," said the Law Member, "does not show it is unauthorized." Which is perhaps true. The Government have consistently distinguished themselves by authorizing breaches of Law and Equity, paradoxically enough, in the very name of Law and Order!

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

The return of Mr. Anthony Eden on Thursday September 17 to the Foreign Office, where he was engaged in drafting the new Note to the Locarno Powers, was an indication that officially, if not medically, he was out of quarantine.

His return to work means that the despatches, files and other documents which have been sent down to his house will no longer have to be baked. The baking had, it is understood, the most curious effect on the papers. It produced crinkles in most, while some were nicely browned.

On Thursday Mr. Eden handed the Note to the representatives of France, Germany, Belgium and Italy. These are not all entirely happy about the Foreign Secretary's potential infectiousness An example of diplomatic boldness was given by Mr. Bingham, the American Ambassador, who went to see Mr. Eden at the Foreign Office on Thursday and had a quarter of an hour's interview. M. Corbin, who called a little later to see Sir Robert Vansittart, was not perhaps altogether happy in his mind about the interview. He asked a friend, a trifle nervously, whether it was possible to get chicken-pox twice. He has already had it in childhood

A Little Teaser

Mathematicians always like a little light relief when they meet for a conference. Dr. Ronald Aylmer Fisher, Professor of Eugenics at London University, has given Transatlantic experts at Cambridge, Mass, something to think about. It is just a little excursion into one of the primary problems of uncertain inference. This is how it goes:—

"The agricultural land of a predynastic Egyptian village is of unequal fertility. Given the height to which the Nile will rise, the fertility of every portion of it is known with exactitude, but the height of the flood affects different parts of the territory unequally. It is required to divide the area between the several household of the village, so that the yield of the lots assigned to each shall be in predetermined proportions, whatever may be the height to which the river rises".

Anyone who can solve this little teaser will have made the science of uncertain inference much more certain. But if not, mathematicians will have to blunder on for years yet, we suppose.

Children and Gas Attack

The statement made recently by an official of the British Home Office that a child below the age of four or five cannot wear a gas-mask is rather alarming. The trouble is, of course, that a young child is liable to take the mask off unless constantly supervised

This does not mean, however, that there is no protection for small children out of doors against gas attack. An official of the Air Raids Precautions Department of the Home Office says that a device would, he hoped, soon be produced in quantity which would safeguard babies in perambulators. This is an air-tight cover which is fixed over the perambulator. At intervals air is pumped in by a special arrangement which also filters it and removes any traces of poison gas.

There remain the children of the poorer districts who have no perambulators, or at least makeshift contraptions which would not be air-tight even with a cover over their upper structure. For these babies neither mask nor cover would suffice, and their problem is now being considered by the anti-gas experts. Experiments are being made with deivces suggested here and others adopted abroad One of them is a kind of bag into which the baby is put bodily and sealed up.

Britain's Preparations

Two news items during the week in London reflect growing pace of British Government's preparations for possible war. Plans for ensuring food supply are well advanced. Conscription is also being discussed as possible eventuality.

Food control and conscription were both adopted only after a large part of the last war was over. The first conscription Bill was introduced in Parliament in January of 1916, after 17 month of war. Food control came even later. Various forms of control of markets (e.g., adulteration of wheaht, flour, etc.), during 1917, but first compulsory rationing (for sugar) came into force on December 31, 1917 It has been said that British Government is always busy preparing for the last war.

Experiment in Legal Education

An interesting experiment in legal education will be tried in the forthcoming Michaelmas term

(Continued on Page 8.)

Our London Letter

Germany Preparing To Be Greatest Military Power In The World

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 19,
(By Air Mail).

Last week's Nazi leaders' attack at Nuremberg against Soviet Russia has disturbed the British public who has been in a holiday mood. Since the Nuremberg Congress the European pot keeps boiling. For, after Nazi oratory has come Nazi action. The flood of bellicoes threats by Germany's Fascist leaders has now been followed by a deliberate German attempt to break the Franco-Soviet Pact. Naturally it is recognised in Britain that short of the outbreak of a general war, it would need some imagination to picture anything more serious than the present European situation.

Dominion Of Fear

As the "Spectator" in a leading article points out, Europe to-day and Britain as part of Europe, is living under the dominion of fear, though it is not the same fear everywhere. In France there is fear of Germany. In Germany there is fear of Russia. In Russia there is the fear of Germany and Japan. But the fear that oppresses Britain is not the fear of any particular country. It is the fear of war, and of a war that Britain will have had no part in provoking. The fear that Germany, with her 60,000,000 population, would invade a forty-million France which had no certainty of British assistance, the hope that her strange ruler might be bought off, or tempted elsewhere, have both produced a dangerous lack of balance in the French political scene. As the "Time and Tide" points out, if the Spanish democracy cracks as a result of the arms sent by the Fascist countries, then the French situation may become a desperate one. It is unlikely that Hitler has any intention of actually invading France and though Britain will not say so in as many words, such an act would almost certainly bring Britain out once again as an active enemy, which Germany desires to avoid. But France cannot be sure or reassured. A Fascist Spain would mean the Fascist enemy on three fronts. Germany, Italy and Spain would form a ring round France not dissimilar to the one with which French statesmen tried to encircle a weaker Germany.

However, the interest of the Nazi Congress at Nuremberg lay as much as in what Hitler did not say as in what he did. He was expected to bring his denunciation of Russia to a climax by announcing the severance of diplomatic relations between Berlin and Moscow. But he refrained as the result, it is alleged, of representations by the Foreign Minister and General von Blomberg. The British Press has taken satisfaction that Hitler did not even say, in as many words, that Germany would not sit in conference with Russia. There remains, therefore, as the positive harvest of Nuremberg, a formal proclamation of Germany's demand for colonies—not, as yet, for any particular colonies—and the formulation of a four-year programme designed to achieve German self-sufficiency. And, as the "New Statesman and Nation" has reminded us this week, Hitler's hatred of Russia is like all his other attitudes, dependent on circumstances. The old Rapallo policy of Russo-German friendship was continued after Hitler's seizure of power, and the Treaty of Berlin with Russia was renewed by Hitler himself in May, 1933. He declared that Bolshevism only concerned him in so far as it affected internal Germany and in March, 1933, declared his willingness to "pursue a friendly path" with Russia.

Germany's Programme Of Self-Sufficiency

The Nuremberg Congress gave Hitler a chance to announce his programme for self-sufficiency. As part of this, it may be noted, labour will be diverted into new productive channels when the process of rearmament is complete. What interpretation should be put on these last words it is premature to determine. Hitler's ambition to lead Europe in a crusade against Bolshevism was unconcealed, but he can hardly have been encouraged by the reception his comminations met in Great Britain or France, or, indeed, in Italy. The "Spectator" has pointed out that the Nuremberg speeches emphasised Germany's isolation rather than otherwise, for her aspiration to dictate other countries' foreign policies—France's, for example, in relation to Russia—will find no support anywhere.

Nevertheless, the "New Statesman and Nation" takes the view that the Nuremberg speeches are meant partly for home consumption and partly to drive a wedge between France and Russia and prepare the way for a revision of the Covenant, which would give Hitler a free hand in the East. The demand for colonies, says this paper, has been louder than ever in Nazi speeches and newspapers. Perhaps, if this demand is equally suddenly dropped, it is hoped that Great Britain will look more favourably at Hitler's suggestion that he needs the re-

(Continued on Page 12)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRANCE DECIDES

When M. Blum assumed office as Premier the financial situation had long reached such a pass that devaluation was the only way of retrieving it. The Trade Unions and the Leftward sections of the Front Populaire were opposed to devaluation and pinned their faith to a bold programme of public works and economic reform that would secure all the benefits of devaluation and avoid its drawbacks. M. Blum himself did not like devaluation though, like a practical statesman, he did not want to avoid it if it was inevitable. He, therefore, gave a honest trial to a large part of the financial and economic programme suggested by his chief supporters until he recently found that the apathetic attitude of the richer classes to his bond issue compelled him to draw on the resources of the Bank of France, now, fortunately, amenable to Government control, and thus to make resort to devaluation inescapable. That his supporters have come round to his view is evident from the majority support he has obtained from the Finance Committee of the Chamber. His decision has cleared the atmosphere of uncertainty in regard to French financial situation and will certainly ease it.

PALESTINE AND MRS. NAIDU

There are one or two points in an otherwise splendid speech of Mrs. Naidu at the Palestine Day meeting with which, we regret, we do not agree. The Jews, Mrs. Naidu said, went to Palestine not as the enemies of the Arabs, but as victims of persecution. This is not the complete truth. Some Jews have certainly gone to Palestine as victims of persecution, but the majority of the Jewish immigrants have come to Palestine from countries where they were not victims of persecution. Indeed, they came because of their influence in those countries. The Zionist movement for a Jewish National Home was started because America and Britain desired to help and please the Jews. Nor is it wholly correct to suggest that the Jews are the 'compatriots' of Arabs. Save for an infiinitesimal minority which lived in Palestine even before 1920, they are 'compatriots' only by force of the Mandate which Mrs. Naidu herself denounced. Finally it is all very well to say, as Dr. Olsvanger does, that Jews consider Palestine as their spiritual home and that, therefore, they have got a kind of material mortgage over the country which has belonged to the Arabs now for centuries, but it is patently absurd and ridiculous. No Indian, much less Mrs. Naidu, would allow the Chinese and Japanese to take possession of India because it is their spiritual home, though he would welcome them, as the Arab welcomes the Jews, provided they come with no intention to reduce the majority of India's population to a minority and thus to dominate over them.

INDIANS IN AIR SERVICES

Replying to questions in the Assembly, Sir Frank Noyce stated that "an appreciable number of more highly paid posts" in the Indian National Airways are held by Indians. A reference to the recently published report of the Directorate of Civil Aviation shows that out of fourteen pilots, wireless operators and ground engineers, only six are Indians. On the "Administrative Staff" however, there are ten Indians as against two Europeans but it is not stated in what grades the Indian and European members of the personnel are. A statement showing the salaries and allowances paid to the Indians and Europeans occupying the same posts would also have been revealing. Sir Frank should, moreover, realize that even granting that the Indian and non-Indian employees get an equal status and salary—which we seriously doubt—the present proportion is far from being wholly satisfactory. By rights every job in Air Services plying in India with Government subsidies should belong to an Indian. If that is not possible in the beginning, no subsidy should be given except on the definite understanding that that is the ultimate objective.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Very pertinent questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday regarding the prevailing differences in the pays of the European and Indian nurses respectively, employed in Government hospitals. This affords one more instance of the racial discrimination which is, unfortunately, yet obtaining in this country. Whatever necessity there once was of attracting European nurses to this country by giving them special remuneration, has now long ceased to exist. Properly qualified Indian nurses are now available in large numbers throughout this country, and there is no reason why special facilities should continue to be extended to European nurses. While one may grant the Minister's plea that the door cannot be completely closed to the latter, it is the obvious duty of Government to see that both the Indian and European nurses get the same pay and privileges.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY

A considerable reduction in the quantum of the Presidency's foreign trade to the extent of Rs. 12.1 crores brought about by the welcome decline in the exports of gold and silver, an increase of nearly Rs. 1.1 crores in the value of the total imports, a setback in the progressive participation of Bombay in the export trade, a decrease of 3 per cent. in the total coastal trade, and, finally, an increase in the Customs receipts as well as the ratio of expenditure to revenue, are some of the very significant facts revealed by the Government report on the sea-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31, 1936. As a forerunner of its sister volume the annual review of trade, it lays emphasis on the stagnant conditions of the export trade, and the possibility of the present favourable balance of trade being at least halved, if not wiped out entirely. The increasing importance of the ports of Calcutta and Karachi is also in evidence, while the competition from other minor ports of the Presidency has proved to be illusory. The value of the total coasting trade has decreased by about 3 per cent., while the entrepot trade has shown an improvement owing to larger re-exports of raw materials and foodstuffs, and larger shipments of foreign cotton piece-goods. The rise in the imports of merchandise though not proportional to the rise at Calcutta is mainly due to larger arrivals of raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn etc. Excluding the treasure, the total value of exports from Bombay has declined by Rs. 58 lacs, while the imports have increased to about Rs. 83 lacs, which clearly indicates our failure to participate in the general recovery abroad.

Invite The German Jews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not our business to enter into the causes, which have led to the banishment of the Jews from Germany we know that the small population of Israelites numbering about 30,000 and inhabiting chiefly some portion of Bombay Presidency has proved itself to be very innocent, law-abiding and non-aggressive. If this is the case, why should India not invite and give shelter to the exiled German Jews, among whom may be reckoned scientists and philosophers of the type of Prof. Einstein and notable magnates of commerce and industry? Jews are to be found in every country of Europe and in America.

India welcomed in the past,

(Continued on page 8)

WITHOUT COMMENT

Sir H. P. Mody: You have killed the managing agent body and soul. Have you left nothing?

Sir Nripendra Sircar: I do not admit he has a soul, but we are after his body.

—Assembly Proceedings.

* * * *

An Assembly resolution urging steps to put a stop to the repressive policy in the N. W. F. Province has been disallowed on the familiar ground that it is not primary the concern of the Governor-General in Council.

There is no authority in the world that will not envy the Governor-General in Council—so free from concern is the G. G. in C. about every matter that counts.

* * * *

"This constitution is a gamble. It is a dice, loaded dice, thrown by the British Government with the sanction of Parliament. We have got to unload it" says Mr. Jinnah.

Fine, fine. We do hope he realises exactly what he means.

* * * *

But leave the gaming hall, enter the Alchemy laboratory and get ready for a shock. It's a discovery by Mr. Jinnah: "India is in the melting-pot."

How awful, isn't it? But keep it dark.

* * * *

Muslims, then declared Mr. Jinnah, would not allow themselves to be treated any more in no man's land, where any trespasser could squat upon them, masquerading as their representative leader.

The picture is a bit confusing, but what was he really thinking about we wonder. Was it the Muslim Conference or some of the distinguished 'leaders' of his own Board?

* * * *

"Wanted—A Matriculate. Pay Rs. 10-1-15 with board and lodging. Apply to . . . . ."

—Advertisement in Delhi paper.

And yet they say that there is an "educated unemployment" crisis.

* * * *

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

Plea For Intervention In Case Of Jhabua Under-Trials' Hunger Strike

—Headlines.

It ought to be disallowed. The matter is not primarily, not even secondarily, a concern of the Governor-General.

* * * *

That the posts in Yeravda Hospital were for Europeans was, according to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, an exaggerated notion.

How much?

* * * *

Asked to consult files to see if the Surgeon-General had not recommended Europeanisation, as it were, of the Hospital, the Minister declared, "I will tear the file if the Surgeon-General so recommended."

The poor file. But its crime would certainly deserve that punishment.

* * * *

The first thing the Civil Liberties Union (Bombay branch) proposes to do to mark its formation is to take up the Ambernath case.

We hope it isn't locked out—we mean locked in.

* * * *

Asked his opinion on the devaluation of the franc our Junior Colleague most intelligently replied, "In one word, France is in the melting-pot and trying to rush out of no man's land with a view to unloading the dice."

* * * *

So far, however, as we are concerned, we didn't know what to think of it until Reuter gave us our infallible guide in the following "typical headlines" from Nazi Germany:—

(1) "SERIOUS ANXIETY IN FRANCE."

(2) "GREAT POPULAR SWINDLE REVEALED" and

(3) "WAGE INCREASES NOW WORTHLESS."

So now we know what it ought to be—and what it is.

* * * *

The Jews came to Palestine not as the enemies of the Arabs, but as victims of persecution.—Mrs. Naidu.

The answer to that, Madame, is in the interrogative.

* * * *

"Controlled propaganda and controlled criticism have stifled thought"—so said the Rt. Hon. Captain Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary at Geneva.

But that is emphatically not the concern of the Governor-General-in-Council of India.

Rival To Ambedkar's Party

"Independent Nationalist Harijan Party" Formed

Charge -Sheet Against Ambedkar: "Device To Be In Public Gaze" And "Usurping Harijan Leadership All To Self"

A new party named the "Independent Nationalist Harijan Party of Bombay Presidency," with its headquarters in Bombay, was formed and the proposal was greeted with acclamation at an informal conference held at Mazafarbad Hall, Grant Road Bridge, Bombay, on Sunday night. Mr. D. Y. Subrani from Dharwar presided.

Mr. P. Baloo, in proposing to launch the new party said that the aims and objects of the party would be strenuously to work for the protection and promotion of the social, economic and political rights and interests of the Harijan community of the Presidency, to educate the Harijan masses and to create in them a class consciousness which would ultimately conduce to unity and solidarity among them, to make friendly alliances, whenever and wherever necessary, with other groups and associations for the purpose and national service and to carry on a ceaseless propaganda in furtherance of those aims and objects.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj and Mr. Karande, was unanimously carried.

COUNCIL OF ACTION.

Two more resolutions, duly proposed and seconded, deciding to form a Council of Action and a Parliamentary Board with powers to co-opt to contest the coming Presidency Assembly and Council elections were also adopted.

ELECTION MANIFESTO.

The Parliamentary Board, it was resolved, should issue also an election manifesto on behalf of the "Independent Nationalist Party" and yet by one more resolution the Conference decided to remain as part and parcel of the Hindu community and resolved to endeavour to work for their own uplift through the Indian Nationalist Harijan Party in and outside the Legislatures.

MR. B. BALOO TO LEAD.

The Conference, well-attended, dispersed at midnight after passing all the resolutions. The trend of the speeches, made by the several members, showed that the new party would have Mr. P. Baloo as its leader.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of the presidential speech, Mr. D. Y. Subrani said:—

"It cannot be denied that Dr. Ambedkar is a learned man and is quite a fit person to be the leader of all the Depressed Classes, and as such the whole lead of the political affairs was given to him. We all watched the progress of the political well-being of the Depressed Classes. But it is discouraging to note that by means of this leadership Dr. Ambedkar gave importance to his community only, and did his best for the uplift of Mahar community in the political field. It is wonderful how such a great man looked only for the Mahars, ignoring the rights of all the rest Harijan communities. The voting power given to the Harijans under the Reforms is one-sided. Neither Chambhars, nor Dhors nor Matangs, nor any other minor community, from the Depressed classes, has been given the wide sphere of the voting power. Still we then thought that Dr. Ambedkar would consider the rights of all these communities and give them some chances of their being represented in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Some of us tried to see him, some others wrote to him. But he was sorry to say that all these efforts proved futile.

"It is, therefore, necessary for us to form some strong party which will enable us to represent us in order to safe-guard our interests.

Proceeding the President said:

"Our objects must be such that we must co-operate with the parties which will give us ample scope and help in achieving our goal. We want help from Government, from Congress, Hindu Mahasabha and such other bodies. On this occasion we request them all to give their all possible help in our mission. At the same time I request you all to help ourselves first, as you all very well know that God helps those who help themselves.

AMBEDKAR'S "DEVICES."

"It will not be out of place if I mention here that Dr. Ambedkar is always trying to find out some devices by which he may be brought to the notice of the public. He tried for Temple entry, Mahad Satyagraha, etc. Some times he said that he was to retire from the political movement. Thus this movement can be considered as one of them. This is nothing but a stunt to Hindu community."

"We, the anti-conversionalist Harijans are left aside by Dr. Ambedkar, thinking that we cannot be paid attention to as we do not follow him. This, however, results into the loss of our political rights and representations in the public bodies. I am sorry to say that this movement created by Dr. Ambedkar is only for the sake of leaving a section from the Harijans and thus to enjoy all the privileges that have been given by Government, for his community only, on the name of the Depressed Classes.

"COMMON CAUSE"

"In the end I appeal you all to take a bird's view of all these affairs and be one, for the common cause of our communities. We must consider one man to be our leader and have full faith in him, as is done in other communities.

"'Unity is strength,' he asserted 'and what is there that we cannot achieve, if we stand united' Let us see,' he concluded, 'What the new Board that has been formed to-day does for us and at the same time let us resolve that it is our bounden duty to help them'."

MR. KAJROLKAR'S SPEECH

In the course of his speech, Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—

"Some Harijans, specially the Mahars, are keen on conversion. Religion is a personal affair. If any one feels that he cannot get salvation or 'Moksha' by remaining in the Hindu fold, he is free to leave it. But we are sure that for ourselves we have no need for conversion. Honour and position depend upon education and a decent standard of living. Some will say 'how can we attain a higher status if we remain untouchable?' The objection is partly and wholly true. Have not Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. P. Baloo themselves risen to high position by their learning?

"USURPATION"

"In Dr. Ambedkar's hands conversion is the only political move. By this move he wants to stigmatise all anti-conversionists as not true representatives of the Depressed Classes. Dr. Ambedkar has, by his learning and intellectual ability persuaded his Mahar brethren to vote for conversion. He has made the Matangs to do the same and promises them a seat in the new Provincial Assembly. He is trying in the same way with the Chavali Chambhars who have always supported him, but who are not prepared to vote for mass conversion. All this means that Dr. Ambedkar is trying to usurp Harijan leadership all to himself. He has given the Mahars a predominant position by securing particular delimitation of constituencies. He has endeavoured to have rural constituencies where the Mahars are in majority and ignored cities and towns where non-Mahar voters are numerous. He has also played his hand in the franchise policy also whereby he has favoured Mahar voters. Thus we non-Mahars and anti-conversionists are cornered out.

"NO CONNECTION WITH CONGRESS"

"We have, therefore, to contest the elections independently and even if we may have very little chance, we must do our utmost to succeed. For this reason we may try to secure all legitimate assistance of all different political parties. We will not identify ourselves with anyone party completely nor refuse the legitimate help of those who are willing to give it. Those of Harijans who do not agree with Dr. Ambedkar are styled as 'allies of the Congress'. I have to make it quite clear to you that the Congress has nothing to do in the stand that we are taking to-day."

CHANGE IN ROLE OF I. C. S. MEN

India Would Welcome Those Prepared To Serve Her, Says Hammond

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Sir Laurie Hammond writing in the "Daily Telegraph" in support of Lord Hailey's letter to the paper says he has discussed with Indians of all grades of society the difference in conditions of service of the I.C.S. which might result from Provincial Autonomy but heard very few complaints. Actually few people in Britain recognise the alteration in the status of the I.C.S. already accomplished in consequence of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

CHANGE IN ROLE.

He remarks it was inevitable that the philanthropic autocrat of the past had to substitute advice for orders and persuasion or explanation for direct action. This has been gradually developing in the past 16 years. Provincial Autonomy is really the recognition of the established order of things which, so far he could judge, is now more satisfactorily adjusted from the officers' viewpoint than was the case earlier. The District officer's influence tactfully emphasised is still predominant and his power for usefulness is not curtailed. For a man fond of outdoor life and sport prepared to mix happily with his fellow creatures and endowed with commonsense, tact and humour India offers wide interesting and profitable career. He was informed that Indians themselves still welcome the man who is prepared to serve India.

U. S. NATIONAL INCOME RISES SHARPLY

NEW YORK (By Mail).

The National income of the United States increased by more than 4,000,000,000 dollars (£800,000,000) during 1935 as compared with 1934, according to a report published here by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The figure for 1934 was 50,899,000,000 dollars (£10,179,800,000) as against 55,000 000 000 dollars (£11,000,000,000) for 1935.

While the estimated national income for 1935 was still below the figure for 1929, the report pointed out that it was 20 per cent above 1935.

An interesting feature of the report is that, since 1929, the Government has become increasingly important as a source of income. In that year the Government accounted for 8.5 per cent as compared with 17.5 per cent in 1934. A slight decrease in Government wages has been more than offset by increases in pensions and interest payments.

Estimates of national income were obtained by analysing data that were incomplete and inaccurate in many respects, the report states. It is pointed out, as an illustration, that in 1929 out of a total national income of 80,000,000,000 dollars (£16,000,000,000) about 50 per cent was considered to be based on reliable data while about 8,000,000,000 dollars (£1,600,000,000) was in the realm of opinion.—Reuter.

SURAT JAINS' PROBLEM

Exhortation For Communal Unity

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 27.

As per the declared programme of the Surat District Youth Sang, a meeting of the Jains was held this evening, at Nanavat Vithal Wadi.

The chair was given to Seth Jivan Kapuraji a well-known Shroff of Vanjh.

Mr. Ujamsi Shah explained the aims and objects of the Sang, and exhorted audience to work peacefully and sincerely, so as to draw the other section nearer and bring about union among the whole community.

MAHAVIR YUGA.

Mr. Parmanand Kapadia was received with cheers, and he explained the situation of the community and on the duties of the youths in the present situation. Mr. Parmanand explained, the Yuga of Mahavir Bhagawan and stressed how he and his great followers had brought about a revolution in the ideals and ideas of the world and reminded the youths to do their duties peacefully and sincerely.

Then about 200 persons took part in the dinner which was attended by Sheth Dalichand Sheth Ratanchand Raichand, Sheth Dayabhai Dhanjibhai, Dr. Amichand Shah and other leading Members of the community.

Mr. Parmanand will address a meeting of Jains at Rander, under the presidentship of Ujamshi Shah Vakil, Secretary of the Sangh, this night.

SIR PHEROZE'S DISAPPROVAL OF JAWAHARLAL'S IDEAS

President Likely To Rule Out Reference To This In Resolution?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Considerable interest has been aroused with jobby by Sir Phiroze Sethna's resolution in the Council of State, which opens with the words Council expresses its strong disapproval of the communistic ideas advocated and propagated by the President of the Congress.

It is understand an objection will be taken on the ground that the resolution can only make a recommendation to the Governor-General and it is not in order to express approval or disapproval of any particular person's activities. It is urged that it is no part of the Council's functions to discuss the activities of an outside person or body, however eminent.

If this resolution is allowed there is no reason why another member may not seek to bring forward a motion about Dr. Ambedkar or somebody else. Indications are that the President may rule out this part of the resolution, and allow only the latter half of it dealing with unemployment. Regarding the official motion of circulation in connection with Sir T. B. Sapru's bill on coastal traffic, fixing the time-limit to 31st March, 1937, the lobby opinion is stated to be that this will prevent discussion in the next budget session. It is likely Government may be pressed to accept 31st January 1937, as a suitable date, so that the Council may take up further stages of the bill, next February. It is likely Government may accept the suggestion.

INDIAN PROBLEMS LOOM LARGE IN LONDON

India League Emergency Meeting Consider Raid On A. I. C. C. Office And Masani's Externment

(Special to Chronicle)

LONDON, Sept. 27

The India League has convened an emergency meeting of the Executive for Tuesday to consider the situation created by (1) the raid on Congress Headquarters and seizure of literature belongings to the Foreign Department and Civil Liberties Union; (2) externment of Mr. M. R. Masani from the Punjab; (3) repressive campaign against Socialists in India.

The League Parliamentary Secretaries have also convened a special meeting of Labour Parliamentarians and candidates on 7th October at Edinburgh further to consider the Indian situation, particularly to study the Congress position regarding the new constitution.

ADDRESS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT; BUT NONE TO CHIEF MINISTER

Trichinopoly District Board's Decision

KULITALAI, Sept. 27.

The District Board of Trichinopoly yesterday resolved at a meeting held under the chairmanship of Mr. P. R. Thevar, to present an address to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, during his ensuing visit to Trichinopoly.

The proposal to present an address to the Chief Minister, however, was set aside.—United Press.

CENSORSHIP OF "SAINT JOAN"

Bernard Shaw's Protest

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

To-day's "New York Times" contains a 3,000-word letter from Mr. George Bernard Shaw protesting in the strongest terms against the attempted censorship of the film version of "Saint Joan" by the Roman Catholic Church through a group called Catholic Action.

Mr. Shaw declares that he has received an ultimatum saying that the changes Catholic Action requires must be made before the film is exhibited or 20,000,000 American Roman Catholics will be warned not to attend public exhibitions. Mr. Shaw, replying in great detail, declares that the stage version of the play has been acclaimed by intelligent Roman Catholics the world over and refers to the censors as "conceited amateurs" who do not understand the doctrines of their own Church.

He gives several instances of requests made by the censors which, he says, pervert history and cause the play to reflect upon the Roman Catholic Church in a way that has not been done in the original form. He says the censors demand omission of the well-known historical fact that Joan was threatened with torture, although they do not object to the portrayal of her being burned alive. Mr. Shaw was also asked to remove the entire episode of Joan's recantation.

SOME BARRED WORDS

"That is what comes", he writes, "of conferring power over the ma which would tax the qualifications of a Gregory or a Hildebrand on a body pretending to represent the Vatican without as much knowledge of Catholicism as a village grave-digger".

Among individual words ordered to be deleted are the following: Paradise, God, St. Deins, religion, archbishop, deadly, holy, infernal, sacred office, babes.

Mr. Shaw refuses to admit that Catholic Action can influence theatre-going American Roman Catholics and says that it has not the "knowledge or manners" to represent the Vatican. He recalls that one of the princes of the Church publicly decorated the first American impersonatress of Joan.

DELHI CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

At a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, it was decided to postpone the Provincial Political Conference from the second week of October to November, as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Fresident-Elect, had expressed his inability to attend it during the next month.

The meeting also constituted the Provincial Parliamentary Board consisting of 15 members, including Jugalkishore Khanna, (Convener), Prof. Indra, Mr. Asaf Ali, M. L. A., and Mr. Narsingham, to recommend candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Assembly.

A meeting of the newly-formed Board will be held at Meerut on the 29th instant.—A. P.

ECONOMIC, NOT RELIGIOUS

(Continued from Page 1)

the present plight of the people in Palestine. Mr. J. H. Bukhari moved the resolution on Palestine (the same as was passed in the morning's meeting at Congress House.) The speaker traced the history of how British Imperialism got a hold in Palestine and described the strategic importance of Palestine in the Imperialist interests to guard the road to India for controlling the Mediterranean route.

The Arab struggle was an economic struggle and not a religious one. Their sympathy with Palestine should mean to them a common anti-imperialist struggle.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik in seconding the resolution said that the British had no business to have any moorings in Palestine. The Palestinians were struggling for their bread and Independence and it was the duty of Indians, who were also fighting for their freedom, to express their sympathy with them. Mr. Batliwala pointed out how the Zionist movement brought in Industrialism into Palestine and also the evils attendant thereof. The British betrayal in Palestine was not surprising. The unemployment caused by Industrialism added zest to the economic struggle of the Arabs. Mr. Oak said that Palestine was on general strike. They should not merely pass a resolution, but should renew their determination to struggle for their freedom.

Mr. M. A. Azad and others also spoke and the resolution was unanimously passed.

"Palestine Day" In "F" Ward

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Zenda Vandan ceremony was performed at the Ganesh Maidan (Lalbaug) to-day under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee under the presidentship of Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi. The "Palestine Day" was also observed.

Jhinabhai P. Joshi unfurled the Flag and explained the reason why the "Palestine Day" was being observed. After the speech of Mr S. B. Mahadeshwar the resolution expressing sympathy in the struggles of the Palestine Arabs was passed.

Lay Foundation Of Mass Leadership At Faizpur

RECEPTION CHAIRMAN APPEALS FOR FUNDS TO MAKE CONGRESS SESSION A GRAND SUCCESS

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 27.

The following appeal has been issued by Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress:—

"After 40 long years Maharashtra is blessed with an apportunity of holding the 50th session of the Indian National Congress in the province. It is indeed a reward of many long years of suffering and service rendered in the struggle of Independence. Maharashtra is proverbially a province of poor peasantry. It was here that the late Lokmanya laid down the foundation of mass leadership. In our struggle for freedom, it is in the fitness of things, therefore to hold the ensuing session of the Congress in a village in order to build a living tie between the peasants and the Congress and strengthen the foundation of Congress leadership. People of Maharashtra, I am confident, will shoulder the responsibility that our province has undertaken.

In some parts of the province famine conditions brought about by the recent drought, have added to the burden that we have to shoulder. But I am sure that the glorious political tradition of Tilak will not allow any one to shirk his responsibility. I hope the response from all quarters will be spontaneous.

APPEAL FOR HELP

Political differences will not stand as barrier in the work of holding this session which is indeed considered by all a unique honour. People of all castes and creeds will join their hands in making this session a grand success. The wealthier classes will, I hope, open their purse-strings and contribute liberally to the funds that are required for the construction that will be necessary. I appeal to all sections and all parties to render every possible help within their means and make this session a grand historic event of which the coming generations will be rightly proud."

Faizpur Congress R. C. Treasurer

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 27.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee Office has announced the appointment of Dr. Balkrishna Chintaman Lagu of Poona, as a Treasurer of the Reception Committee. Dr. Lagu is a Treasurer of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

Disastrous Reaction Of Britain's Palestine Policy?

Muslims Not To Tolerate Any Alterations In Award

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference, attended by twenty-one members and presided over by Mr. Abdulla Haroon was held today, when a resolution was passed viewing with great concern and abhorrence the happenings in Palestine and the attitude of the British Government, in crushing the legitimate aspirations of the Arabs, in that part of the world and, in enforcing Jewish immigration to Palestine against the principles of self-determination in violation of article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and drawing the attention of the Government of India to the disastrous repercussions which this policy of Great Britain may cause throughout the Islamic world, including India.

The resolution urged upon the British Government to rise to the occasion and fulfil their repeated pledges to the Muslims of India and to impress upon the British Cabinet, the importance and necessity of making prompt change in their Palestine policy.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

After adopting the resolution condoling the demise of Sir Fazli Hussain, the Conference resolved to form an Executive Board of such members as accept the creed of the Muslim Conference, from among the following constituents:

(1) All Muslim members of the Central Legislature; (2) One-fourth Muslim members of the Provincial Legislature; (3) All-India Muslim Organisations, which may be recognised by the All-India Muslim Conference, through their representatives.

The following have been recognised for this purpose, namely:

The Jamiat-e-Ulema-i-Hind, Cawnpore, the All-India Shia Conference, the All-India Momin Conference, the All-India Quraish Conference.

It was also decided to establish a Branch of the Conference in each of such provinces as has no branch, and Abdulsamad Khawaja Nizamuddin and Ghulam Mustafa will be requested to make efforts to revive the branch.

WON'T TOLERATE.

The resolution regarding the Communal Award states that in view of the fact that the Congress, notwithstanding its declared policy of neither accepting nor rejecting the Communal Award, has now openly assumed its hostile attitude, as is evidenced by the Congress Election Manifesto and the statements of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and, also in view of the fact that some Hindus of Bengal, and the Punjab, the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Congress Nationalist Party have restarted a vigorous campaign against the Award, this meeting of the Executive Board strongly deprecates their attitude and emphatically declares that the Muslim Community will not tolerate slightest change or alteration in the Award, unless and until it is modified by a mutual agreement by the communities affected by it.

As for the New Constitution, although it does not satisfy the aspirations of the Muslims, it nevertheless, deserves a fair trial, for the development of the sense of responsibility among the Indians, and a spirit of amity and mutual regard among different communities of India.

AN APPEAL.

The Conference appealed to all the Muslim Electorate to vote for those candidates (1) who are explicitly pledged not only to support the Communal Award, but also to keep it intact in each province until a change is effected therein, by such an agreement as is arrived at by the mutual consent of the communities concerned and ratified by a Conference, and (2) who undertake to safeguard the religious, cultural and other Muslim rights and demands.

Sir Mohammed Yakub, Khurshed Ali Khan, Ismail Ali Khan, Syed Habibshah of Lahore, Sir Yamir Khan, Maulana Ferzand Ali, the Nawab of Chattari and Sir Mohammed Yusuf have been nominated to fill the vacancies in the personnel of the Working Committee 'vice'. Khawaja Hasan Nizami, Manzoor Ahsanajazi Amiruddin Sehrai, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Abdul Jabbar Mohammed Shah Zahur Ahmed and Mohammed Usman

DUST-STORM AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

A severe dust storm passed over Lahore this afternoon lasting for about one hour. The highest velocity of the storm was 64 miles an hour. It was followed by heavy rain.—United Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In R. A. (First) Examination, **first class first with Distinction (or honours)** and cent per cent passes.

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In **D. Com.** (**I.M.C.**) the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with **five Distinctions** (or Honours) and in **Business Management** Diplomas **All successful candidates** in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are **Davar's College men.**

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Indian News By Air Mail

London Move To Fulfil Jawaharlal's Wishes

Sub-Committee Of N. C. C. L. Formed To Lend Support To Problem Of Civil Liberties In India

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
(By Air Mail).

Thanks to the patient and steady work of a group of Indians for the past two years the dream of the Indians living in the East End of London to form a social club of their own will come true next week. It was at the Diwali gathering organised in Poplar Town Hall by the Indian Social Club in 1934 that created a strong desire amongst the Indians living in the East End to form a similar club and in December 1934 formal steps were taken to inaugurate such a club.

Since, 1934, as your readers are aware, there have been many social gatherings in the East End organised by well-to-do Indians, the lead having been given by Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala, followed by Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt. As the movement began to attract the attention of a large number of Indians than those living in the East End, an Advisory Committee of doctors, lawyers, and businessmen was formed to help the East End Indian residents in forming the Club. That Committee has functioned so well that visitors from India, like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Manubhai Mehta and the late Mr. Deep Narain Singh gave their blessings to the movement. Most of these visitors took the opportunity of meeting their less fortunate compatriots in the East End of London by attending the monthly socials. To-day, the Advisory Committee is in a happy position to state that it has been able to collect over £75 and to invite Indian residents in England to the formal opening ceremony of the newly-acquired premises of the now known Hindustani Social Club at the Poplar Town Hall on Thursday next (September 24). The High Commissioner for India, owing to the non-political and non-sectarian character of the Club, has given his blessings and will perform the opening ceremony.

PROMOTING SOCIAL LIFE.

Now that the Hindustani Social Club will have its own premises in the East End it will be looked upon as a welcome channel to promote social life among Indians and their families in London, especially in the East End and to create a feeling of fellowship by educative propaganda.

I have been asked by the Advisory Committee to appeal to your readers to extend any financial help that they can to the new Club, which, it is estimated will need about £200 to ensure the expenses for a year. The Advisory Committee consists of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Erulkar, Dr. K. S. Bhat, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt (Treasurer), Dr. Sakir and Mrs. Mahomedi, Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Mrs. S. Saklatvala, Mrs. Rama Rao, Mrs. C. B. Vakil, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Jilla, Dr. and Mrs. K. C. Bhattacharya, Mr. Rajani N. Majumdar and Mr. S. Alley, the indefatigable honorary secretary. Contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Mrs. Dutt, (160, Highlever Road, London W. 10) the honorary treasurer.

Another important activity of the Indians in London was a political meeting that was convened by Mr. Ronald Kidd, secretary of the Council for Civil Liberty. The meeting was held on Thursday night at the premises of the Trade Union Club in Bloomsbury. Amongst those present were Miss Agatha Harrison, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Mr. P. B. Seal, Mr. K. D. Kumria, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Mr. B. Bannerjee, Mr. Promode Sen, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman and Mr. Ben Bradley. Dr. Vakil, was voted to the chair.

FULFILLING JAWAHARLAL'S WISHES.

Mr. Kidd explained the objects and the necessity of setting up in London special committee to deal with the problem of civil liberties in India. He referred to his talks witn Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in February last when Panditji had stressed the need of the setting up of such a Committee to deal with matters connected with civil liberties in India. Mr. Kidd informed the meeting that his Executive had given him a mandate to take steps to give effect to Panditji's wishes and he wanted the meeting that night to decide whether the new organisation should be an independent organisation or should be a part of the National Council for Civil Liberties in England. The consensus of opinion of those present was that it should be a part of the existing London organisation.

However, Mr. Krishna Menon took the view that a separate organisation was useless. He felt that as the meeting was not a meeting of the National Council of Civil Liberties it had no right to form a Committee as suggested by Mr. Kidd and others. This view was not shared by Dr. Anand, Mr. Seal and Mr. Sen who felt that the meeting was competent, in view of Mr. Kidd's statement, on behalf of his Executive, to form a sub-committee of the National Council for Civil Liberties. Mr. Kidd emphasised in reply to Mr. Menon that it was essential to form a committee in order to convince some of the members of his organisation that matters relating to the question of Indian civil liberties need closer scrutiny and watchfulness by them, since they were out to champion civil liberties for their own people in England.

Mr. Kidd was confident that his members will co-operate wholeheartedly in the Indian work if steps were taken to form a sub-committee. Mr. Bannerji said that it should not be forgotten that in India there was already established a Civil Liberties Union in Bombay and in other centres. In his opinion time had come for them in London to form an organisation which would be a laison committee—bringing about a contact and supporting the National Council of Civil Liberties with relevant matter to work upon. So, he was in favour of the formation of the committee to form a nucleus of workers—"sort of a general staff of the N. C. C. L. working on the Indian Front."

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED

After it had been made clear by Mr. Kidd that the proposed committee will endeavour not to clash with the work of the existing political organisations dealing with Indian affairs a sub-committee of the National Council for Civil Liberties was formed on Thursday night. It consists of Dr. C. B. Vakil, Mr. Promode Sen, Mr. K. D. Kumaria, Mr. P. B. Seal, Mr. S. Alley, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Mr. R. Bridgeman, Mr. Ben Bradley, Mr. J. N. Bannerjee, and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand. Mr. Kidd was further authorised to invite E. M. Forster, Storm Jameson, Aldous Huxley, Dr. Arthur Geddes, Prof. Harold Laski, Bertrand Russell, Henry W. Nevinson, Lester Hutchinson, Lord Listowell and Ernest Thurtle, M.P., to join the newly formed committee.

"Hullo, can you guess who is speaking?" said a voice on the telephone to me on Wednesday late in the night. Unfortunately I was beaten. "All right, hear to this, can you guess this voice?" was the second guess offered to me. This time I could not be beaten. For, it was the voice of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar who had arrived earlier in the week after his brief Continental tour. By his side was Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, editor of the "Indian Finance", who on Thursday last found himself in town in time for dinner after having left Calcutta on the previous Monday. So yesterday I made my calls on the Calcutta Editor and the ex-Mayor.

IMPRESSIONS OF VIENNA

Mr. Sarkar had been to Paris, Prague, Vienna and Berlin. He was much impressed by the Popular Front of the French people. He has brought back remarkable memories of Chezkoslovakia's progress in commerce and industry. Mr. Sarkar has nothing but admiration for the municipal administration of Vienna, where he had been to consult a specialist. This reminded me of Dr. Katial, who recently had an argument with us, that every Indian who visits London visits Vienna as a Faithful Muslim makes a trip to Mecca. However, Mr. Sarkar will, I believe, commend to his colleagues on the Corporation of Calcutta some of the important features of the civic administration of Vienna. When I asked him to give his impressions of Germany, Mr. Sarkar expressed a wish that many Indians would visit that country. In his opinion the German people have made tremendous progress industrially and he sees no reason why they should not further progress in the next few years. "Well, then, why did Hitler announce that he could not increase the wages?" was my natural question to Mr. Sarkar, who replied "Wages would be increased if there was need for such an increment. The people are too busy in developing their land even at great sacrifices in order to become an economically independent nation."

The German officials showed Mr. Sarkar all that he desired to see. He had talks with German businessmen who assured him that Indian students are always welcome, so long as they do not interfere in the internal politics of the nation. Mr. Sarkar is also satisfied that there is no hatred of the Indian people in Germany. To enable Mr. Sarkar to have a better perspective of the country the German officials had arranged a special interview for our compatriot with the Fuehrer. Unfortunately, the Fuehrer who was bellicosing in Nuremberg about 'the dirty' Bolsheviks could be seen only after the Nazi Congress and nothing tempted Mr. Sarkar to stay on in Germany just to have a chat with Herr Hitler. However, Mr. Sarkar thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Germany. One thing he did. Someone had warned him against meat diet of that country he said. Mr. Sarkar will be in London for the next five weeks. He is much impressed by what he has seen on his first visit to Europe and England that he expressed a genuine regret that he did not go to West ten years ago. During his stay here, Mr. Sarkar expects to visit more important factories, municipal boroughs and men from the City. After all, though he is on a holiday, he is a businessman!

I asked Mr. Ranagaswami what he thought of the new Central Exchange Bank of India opened in Bishopsgate. He extended his congratulations to Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and his colleagues. As he had only recently arrived in London it was not fair to him that I should ask him what he thought of the personnel. But I am sure in due course I shall obtain his views on the little disappointment that has been caused in Indian circles.

"AMBERNATH DAY" ON OCT. 4

Workers' Relief Fund Committee Appeals For Volunteers

Mr. Dinkar Desai, Convener of the Ambernath Workers' Relief Fund Committee, writes:—

At a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, on the 25th inst. a Committee was formed for organising relief for the starving families of the Ambernath Workers and to make necessary arrangements to celebrate the 4th October as the "Ambernath Day." Unless a large number of volunteers come forward to help the Committee in its work of collecting funds and celebrating the "Ambernath Day," it would be difficult for the Committee to do much work.

On behalf of the Committee, I, therefore, hereby request the generous public of Bombay to contribute liberally towards the Fund. I also hope that the students of Bombay will help this humanitarian cause by enrolling themselves in large numbers as volunteers to do the collection work on the "Ambernath Day." Those who are desirous of being enlisted as volunteers should kindly send in their names or see me at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon between 8 and 9 A.M. The last date for enrolling volunteers is Friday the 2nd October.

CONCILIATION BOARD

N. W. Ry. Men's Conference Supports Federation's Demand

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

The N. W. Railwaymen's Conference passed a resolution supporting the demand of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for a Conciliation Board, and exhorting the workers to organise themselves and be ready for a general strike if their request is not accepted.—A. P.

SECRETARIAT RECRUITS' EXAMS.

Change In Requisite Qualifications

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Government of India has issued the following communique:

It has been decided to substitute, with effect from 1938, the Cambridge Higher School Certificate "A" for the Cambridge School Certificate "A" as one of the minimum educational qualifications for admission to the examination for recruitment to the Ministerial Service (I and II divisions) of the Government of India Secretariat.

With effect from the same year the Cambridge School Certificate will be substituted for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination Certificate in the case of the Ministerial Service (typist and routine grade) examination.

The recognition of equivalent qualifications will be adjusted accordingly.—United Press.

K. G. THANKSGIVING FUND

Applications Invited Before Nov. 1

The King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund Committee has decided to hold the next post-graduate course for training in tuberculosis at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, from the 4th to the 30th January, 1937. The number of students will be limited to 25. Selected candidates will be paid by the Thanksgiving Fund second class return railway fares from their stations to Calcutta and back subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.

Medical men, whether private practitioner or in the service of a government, railway, municipality, etc., are eligible to apply.

Applications should be submitted by the 1st November, 1936, in the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the Organising Secretary, King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund, "Sherwood", Simla, by the 14th October, 1936, and thereafter from 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

Applications should reach Dr. A. R. Mehta, the Organising Secretary of the Thanksgiving Fund, by the 1st November, 1936. Those received after this date will not be entertained.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

by the Council of Legal Education, London.

Tutorial lectures will be given to small groups of students for the Bar by practising barristers, who will explain the principles and methods of their "treatment" of actual or hypothetical cases in different branches of the law. The new scheme will not be a substitute for the well-known "reading in chambers" by the student who has finished his final examination and has been called to the Bar, but will be an effort to instruct the student in the more practical side of his profession.

No Chances;

The Trades Union Congress which met recently at Plymouth took no chances. A Plymouth doctor says that he went to the door marked "Visitors" and asked if he could be admitted.

"Yes," said the attendant, "if you have a ticket."

"But why," asked the doctor, "is it necessary to have a ticket for the public gallery?"

"Because," answered the attendant, "you might interrupt the speakers and make a disturbance."

The doctor protested that he had lived peaceably in Plymouth for forty years. "All right, "said the attendant compassionately, "if you know how to behave as a gentleman should, I will let you in."

Bi-Centenary of Fahrenheit

Wednesday 16th September saw the 200th anniversary of the death of Gabriel Fahrenheit, the inventor of English thermometer.

A German by birth, he spent most of his life in Great Britain and Holland and gave us a thermometer with the freezing-point of water at 32 deg., which obviates the inconvenience of negative measurements when sharp frosts happen. He obtained his zero from the temperature of a mixture of freezing ice, snow and salt, and thought that the absolute zero, but the Fahrenheit zero is intensely hot compared with the absolute zero of the modern physicist.

INVITE THE GERMAN JEWS

(Continued from Page 6)

about 1200 years ago, the Parsis, and has not had to repent of it. This community has produced well-known patriots like the late Dadabhoy Nowroji, Sir P. Mehta, merchant princes and philanthropists like the Wadias and the Tatas. The Parsis have thus become a valuable asset of our nation. It is, similarly desirable that well-known Jewish merchants and scientists seeking refuge should be invited to come and settle in India.

Let our leaders take advantage of the present persecution of the Jews and welcome them for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of pure and applied science, Technology and Commerce, that, it may lead to the general advancement and prosperity of the country.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. SANT.

Sangamner, Sept. 22.

GOVINDANAND RECANTS

Dr. Choitram On Swami's Threat Of Forming Nationalist Party

KARACHI (By Mail.)

Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani, President of the Sind Congress Parliamentary Committee in the course of a press statement dealing with the recent developments in regard to the nomination of the Congress candidate for Karachi South constituency for the forthcoming elections says that Swami Govindanand's statement to the press makes most of the facts clear.

GOVINDANAND'S STATEMENT.

The Swami stated in the course of his statement:—"As the public are aware that for the Karachi South constituency I and Mr. Sidhwa had applied for nominations as Congress candidates. In my opinion, I had better chances of winning that seat. But recently on account of some reasons I thought that the Committee would not do proper justice to me. Therefore on 8th September I wrote to Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney requesting them to grant me authority to form Congress Nationalist party and stand on its ticket.

"On 19th September when the question of Karachi South constituency was taken up, I placed my feelings and above facts before the meeting. The Committee stated that there was no basis for my fears of injustice. The Committee strongly resented that I should have acted against my pledge in having applied for the Congress Nationalist Party ticket after applying for the Congress ticket. They expressed the view that my step was against the discipline and interests of the Congress. They asked me to reconsider the whole matter and abandon all idea of forming a Congress Nationalist Party and leave my application to the decision of the Committee without any reservation.

QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

I requested for time till next meeting to reconsider it. The next morning I sent a written statement of my position and requested a week's further time. The Committee wrote to me that the question which arose was one of Congress discipline and interest for which simple question no Congressman needs one week and that if in the afternoon sitting of the Committee by 4-30 p.m. no letter was received by them informing them of the withdrawal of the move for the formation of the Congress Nationalist Party and leaving my application to the decision of the Committee unreservedly, the Committee would have reluctantly to proceed with the consideration of the question.

SWAMI RECANTS.

I thought over the matter again and consulted my friends and realised that my step would be against the interests and discipline of the Congress. I came personally before the Committee in the afternoon sitting and frankly confessed the above and admitted that my step was not proper and I assured the members of the Committee that under whatever emotions I had thought of such a step I was sincerely sorry for that action. I informed the Committee that I had decided to give up all idea of forming such a party or standing on its ticket and I would accept whatever decision the committee might arrive at on my application."

Dr. Choitram continues that the Swami's action and the move for forming the Nationalist Party under Pandit Malaviya's auspices which might have spoilt the atmosphere in Sind was strongly resented by the members of the Committee. But as after receipt of the Committee's letter on the 20th afternoon referred to by him in his above statement he completely and unreservedly in his own words "surrendered" to the committee, admitted his mistake and in moving terms left the whole matter to the Committee, the latter did not like to take the affair further.

DECISION BY LOTS.

The methods of lots used to decide the issue between Mr Sidhwa and Swami Govindanand was suggested and fixed upon unanimously by the Committee in the absence of the two candidates. When they were called in and informed of the decision in regard to the procedure, neither of the candidates was in its favour, but Swamy Govindanand left everything to the Committee. Mr. Sidhwa however remained opposed.—A. P.

Congress Candidates For Sind Assembly

Swami Govindanand's Action Censured

Parliamentary Committee Decide He Should Not Be Put Up As Candidate From Any Constituency

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Congress Parliamentary Committee met to-day at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's place and adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Committee has accepted the following candidates on the recommendations of the Sind Parliamentary Committee:—

Mr. Iswardas Baranmal for the Commerce seat, Dr. P. P. Bhopatkar for the Karachi North constituency, Mr. Choitram Gidwani for the Hyderabad Suburban and Taluk constituency, for the Sind Legislative Assembly.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND CENSURED.

The Committee has, however, disapproved the recommendations of the Sind Parliamentary Committee as regards the selection of Swami Govindanand for the Karachi South Constituency, and resolved that in view of its conduct in this matter he should not be put up as a candidate from any constituency.

It has further directed the Sind Parliamentary Committee to call fresh applications for considering all such applications.

MADRAS COMPOSITE COMMITTEE.

The Committee has drawn the attention of the Madras Composite Committee to the Bombay resolution which requires the Provincial Congress Committee to deal with the local committees and make all recommendations concerning the constituencies within their respective provinces, primary selection for joint constituencies alone being made direct by the Composite Committee.

The Committee has resolved that in cases no applications are received for any constituency within the prescribed time or the candidates applying are not considered suitable, it is open to the Committee to make recommendations without calling any further applications.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. Khare, Mr. Sarat Bose and Mr. Satyamurthi attended the Committee meeting. Mr. Sambamurthi from Andhra attended yesterday and Dr. Satyapal attended to-day.

The Committee has also discussed certain outstanding points concerning the Punjab.—United Press.

SELECTION OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Congress Parliamentary Committee resumed discussion this morning at 9 at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's place and adjourned at 11-30 to meet again at 3 in the afternoon.

It is understood in the morning the Committee considered certain recommendations from Provincial Congress Committees regarding candidates for Provincial Assemblies and the removal of the disqualification of candidates.

It is understood the committee has solved satisfactorily the difficulties that have been experienced in the working of composite and local committees in Madras.

The first item to be taken up in the afternoon related to candidates for Punjab Assembly.—United Press.

Eleven Candidates Selected

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The Sind Congress Parliamentary Board which held its four days session here granted Congress ticket to the following candidates for the forthcoming elections:

In Karachi Seth Issardas Varandmal was given the ticket from Indian Commerce constituency. Swami Govindanand and Dr. Popatlal were nominated for south and north constituencies respectively.

Dr. Choithram, President of Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Swami Kirshanand, Secretary, Karachi District Congress Committee, were given the tickets for Hyderabad and Tharparkar respectively. The other six Congress candidates are Mr. Tahilram Aswani, Expresident, Hyderabad Sind Municipality, for second seat in Hyderabad, Mr. Ram Motwani for Larkana, Mr. Hassaram for Rahori, Mr. Newandram for Nawabshah, Dr. Gobindram for Shikarpore and Mr. Gordhan Vazirani for Karachi district.

As regards the remaining seven including one woman constituencies from where there were no applications Dr. Choithram has been authorised to select candidates.

There was no Muslim aspirant for the Congress ticket.—A. P.

CHOICE OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

KARACHI (By Mail.)

A press note issued by the Sind Congress Parliamentary Committee says:—The Sind Congress Parliamentary Committee met yesterday and proceeded with the consideration of the draft of the Provincial Manifesto and adopted some further paragraphs to the draft. In view of the lengthy sittings of the Committee the consideration of remaining portions of the draft of the manifesto was adjourned to the next meeting.

The Committee then proceeded to consider Mr. Sidhwa's request to make his position clear in regard to the procedure of lots adopted by the Committee as the reference in its resolution that he was present when the lots were drawn had led to the inference, contrary to facts, that he had expressed agreement with the procedure.

COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

The Committee, therefore, makes it clear that, after the two candidates, Mr. Sidhwa and Swami Govindanand had been requested to retire, the Committee discussed the situation and resolved as follows:—

"In view of the great tension within the Congress ranks in Karachi city caused by the candidature of two such strong Congressmen as Swami Govindanand and Mr. Sidhwa, the Committee is unanimously of the opinion that it is in the interests of preserving harmony within Congress ranks and strengthening the Congress position that without going into and determining the relative chances of the two candidates, which each claim are better than those of other, the selection of a Congress candidate for this constituency be done by lots."

The Committee also decided that independently of the opinion of the acndidates themselves the procedure of lots should be followed for the reasons stated in the resolutions.

The candidates were then called in and the above resolution was intimated to them.

Mr. Sidhwa expressed his strong opposition to the procedure of lots. Swami Govindanand stated that he also was not in favour of the procedure of the lots but as he had now decided to surrender his whole matter unreservedly to the Committee, the Committee might adopt any course it likes.

SIDHWA ADAMANT.

The Committee, however, failed to persuade Mr. Sidhwa and he remained opposed to the procedure of lots. But the Committee felt that it should guide itself by consideration as to what was the best course under the circumstances in the interests of the Congress than by the view of either or both candidates and, therefore, proceeded with the drawing of lots which was done in the presence of the candidates. —A. P.

PUNJAB NATIONALISTS AND ELECTIONS

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

At the general meeting of the Punjab Nationalist Party held this afternoon the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the Party will take part in the forthcoming elections in such manner as is not prejudicial to the interests of the country and community. To achieve this object the Party may, circumstances demanding, content itself by adopting such candidates, either nominated by other parties or independent, as accept the Party's creed and take the vow to serve both the country and community by standing with the Congress in its struggle for freedom and condemning the communal decision unequivocally and carrying ceaseless agitation against it both inside and outside the Legislature."—United Press.

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QUALIFICATIONS A REPORTER NEEDS

Bengal Veteran Journalist's Advice

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

A presentation was made to Mr. J. N. Ghoshal and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee on their completing 30 years of service in the cause of journalism in Bengal. The function took place in Calcutta to-day in a suburban garden house where there was a very large attendance of journalists. Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar, President of the Institute of Working Journalists, Bengal, presided.

In the course of a pamphlet on "My 32 years' experience" Mr. J. N. Ghosal says:—

The most important duties with which I was entrusted from time to time during the tenure of my office were among others the reporting of Special Congress held in Calcutta at Wellington Square, the last Congress Session in Park Circus Calcutta, the memorable Congress at Gaya, the memorable Bengal Provincial Conference at Chinsurah, the All-India Congress Committee in Calcutta, European Association dinner given to Lord Reading, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India-for three years in succession—an honour which never fell to the lot of a Bengali reporter, the Simon Commission, the Franchise Committee or the Lee Commission, Royal Commission on Agriculture or the Linlithgow Commission, the Bar Committee, the Tariff Board, at Howrah Station—a special permission granted to me; the arrival of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales; Railway Rates Advisory Committee and the Calcutta Electric Charges Enquiry Committee etc.

LIFE OF A REPORTER.

The life of a reporter is one which could, as the proverb goes, be compared with that of a ticca gharry horse. He should have to be always on the alert. It would be better if he could spare 24 hours a day. Whatever place one is sent to by his boss and however hardy he may be, the job of a reporter generally nowadays is a thankless one. A reporter should always be cautious in his writings. His duties are very responsible, onerous and irksome. He should always avoid libel which is considered to be the blackest spot in a newspaper's life. Indeed a reporter should always avoid three things, namely, calumniating a man, which is libel proper, calumniating the state, which is sedition and calumniating the society, which is immorality.

HONESTY PAYS.

A good reporter should always be honest, hard working and daring. He should always dress smartly which commands respect. He should be a man who should never shirk his duties or responsibilities. If he is asked to proceed immediately to the spot where there is a serious disturbance he should be prepared to do so. A successful reporter is one who is always prepared to face all risks.

Perhaps many of my colleagues remember the last communal riots in Calcutta. You know very well how we faced the danger. When there was actual firing in progress to stop hooliganism none of the Calcutta reporters funked but were present on the scene.

QUALITIES REQUIRED.

Every new comer to this field should be courteous to his fellow brothers and should follow their advice ungrudgingly even if that does not interest him. A reporter has to face competitions even with his best colleagues. At times the actions of his colleagues may upset him and there is every likelihood of a friendly clash but he should avoid such an emergency and should always seek a healthy competition. Co-operation amongst colleagues is absolutely essential I am confident that courtesy and fellow feeling pay. They breed helpfulness as they had done in my case. I never let down my colleagues and hardly remember an occasion when I have had to regret my confidence in them.

A good reporter should be accommodating to everybody. If he does not do so he cannot be popular. A reporter should be obliging. I have hitherto followed the maxim 'civility costs nothing.' I am still following it and my experience is that whatever amount of success I had achieved in this line was due to my adherence to this principle to the very letter. Friends have always referred to me as a man without any enemies. Many have often remarked 'you are very cheap.' It was the price of popularity and I can boast of friends in every section of life not only in Calcutta but all over the wide area I cover. I have not merely been civil, but friendly and helpful wherever I could.

My advice to my young colleagues, especially the freshers, and also to those who are to come to this field, is to follow the maxim which brought me success. Be honest, hardworking, adventurous, obliging and courteous to all you come in contact with. In the discharge of your duties try to work with perseverance and industry. There may be failures and disappointments but you should not be upset. Gather strength and deserve success while you wait. Abide by your time and persevere. Success will be yours. That has been my experience.

Indian News From Here And There

GOODS TRAINS CEASE WORKING

Sequel To Bhavnagar Ban On Trade With British India

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 26.

"No certificates will henceforth be issued and that merchants if they send goods to British India will have their goods confiscated at Viramgam and Dhandhuka." This is the circular issued by the Bhavnagar state custom authorities to all the station masters of the State Railway, who work as Custom Nakedars. Consequently trade has practically stopped. The regular goods train daily service has been stopped as there is not a package for places beyond Dhandhuka and Viramgaum.

The staff of the Custom offices and the Director of Commerce and Industry are now enjoying rest.

If this state of affairs continues for a long time the income of the port which gives about one crore of rupees to the State will go down to about 5 lakhs.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar was held a couple of days back to condemn the present policy of the Indian Government regarding the Bhavnagar Port. Various trade associations also held their meetings wherein it was resolved to hold the Bhavnagar State responsible for all the losses accruing from stoppage of business by way of godown rents, interest, depreciation, market fluctuations, etc.

The public meeting resolved to observe two days hartal as a protest and also resolved not to send any goods to British India.

Sir Prabhashanker is trying his best to put the matter right.

The private secretary of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb has rushed to Bhavnagar and is holding meetings with merchants.

The problem of custom of the Port has set every officer of the State thinking.

MORARJI IN BHAVNAGAR.

Mr. Morarji Desai of Gujarat Prantik Committee, has arrived here and is enquiring into the hardships of the farmers due to lack of early rains. He is leaving by motor for Palitana state.

KEEP OFF JOBLESS' ASSOCIATION

Bihar Orders To Govt. Servants

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Sept. 27.

Ban on Government servants joining unemployment Associations is contained in a communication addressed by the Undersecretary, Bihar Government to the Commissioner, Patna Division.

The communication states:—

The Local Government agree that Government servants ought not be allowed to join the Bihar Orissa Unemployment Association since the objects of the association are such as to render it likely that the Association will undertake political action. As understood that certain Government officers have been approached by the organisers of the Association with a view to becoming members, I am to request that the position should be brought to the notice of all concerned.

SURVEY OF FLOOD HAVOC

B. C. R. C.'s Proposal Of Assessing Distress

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Sept. 27.

B. C. R. C., it is understood is taking steps to have survey made of the extent of damage done by the floods throughout the affected parts of the province in respect of houses, crops and other belongings of the people affected. The Committee proposes also to call a meeting in the near future of relief workers and sympathisers with a view to discuss the form which relief operations should now take.

TRAGIC END OF MARRIAGE PARTY

Twenty Drowned In Indus Disaster

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Sept. 27.

According to a report published in a local paper this morning a marriage party consisting of 20 members including the bride were drowned while crossing the river Indus in a ferry boat in a village near Sukkur. No further details are available.

SLAVE TRADE MUST GO

Bill Introduced In Nizam's Legislative Council

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD Dn. (By Mail)

In order to abolish slavery in the Hyderabad State which, is existing in one form or the other, Nawab Zulquader Jung Bahadur, Home Secretary, has introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council in the form of an amendment to the Hyderabad Penal Code. The Bill provides that any person who is in the habit of either importing into or exporting slaves from the Hyderabad State limits or purchasing slaves and sells them and otherwise carries on traffic in slaves shall be liable to imprisonment extending to ten years or for life and shall also be liable to fine.

DONATION FOR PUBLIC DISPENSARY

Ahmedabad Mill-Agents Give Rs. 65,000

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD Sept. 26

It is announced that a public dispensary open without distinction of castes and creeds is to be started on or about Dashera from a public trust founded by Seth Lallubhai Gordhandas Mehta, the Agents of the Rohit Mills Ltd., and the proprietors of C. Doctor & Co.

It transpires that the latter have made a munificent donation of Rs. 65,000 out of which a trust fund of Rs. 45,000 would be devoted to instituting the aforesaid public dispensary, and another trust fund of Rs. 25,000 is, it is learnt, set apart for higher education to students of their caste. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will open the dispensary on his next visit to Ahmedabad.

PRESIDENT TO TOUR BIHAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Sept. 27.

It is understood Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has been invited by Babu Rajendra Prasad to tour in Bihar and he will probably do so in November next.

ACCIDENT TO IMPERIAL MAIL

Train Crashes Into Passenger But No Casualty Reported

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

According to the "Statesman" the Imperial Indian Mail train carrying steamer passengers from Bombay was involved in an accident at Jotematook siding near Raniganj yesterday morning and arrived at Howrah two hours late.

It is stated that running at 50 miles an hour the engine of the mail train crashed into an empty wagon attached to Asansol passenger train which was running on a slow track ahead of the Mail, became derailed and fouled fast track. The wagon was thrown over the embankment, the engine of the mail sustaining some damage. No casualty is reported.—A.P.

SEVEN ARRESTED IN TRAIN

Alleged Gangsters Remanded

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Sept. 27.

Considerable excitement prevailed at the Egmore Railway Station last night when the Crime Department of the Madras City Police with the assistance of the Egmore Railway Police surrounded a compartment in the Trivandrum Fast Passenger train and detrained seven persons (three men and four women) and arrested them. The police seized from them silver and gold jewels, vessels, pieces of silk and sarees. On a silk cloth seized there was, it is said the word "Basu" in Telugu written in dhobi's ink. A twisted gold "Thali" was seized from one of the men. A crushed silver tumbler was found in bundle of clothes.

The arrested persons who are believed to have been members of a gang of Kapmaris (wandering criminals) have been remanded in custody pending further investigations.

KOLHAPUR D. M.'s "NO" TO CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOLHAPUR (By Mail.)

Owing to the Kolhapur Durbar's ordinance known as the "Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act" enforced by the Maharajasaheb throughout the State, since the 29th of June, 1935, it has become practically impossible for every one to do any kind of political or social work, however innocent it may be, without getting beforehand a written permission from the District Magistrate. It goes without saying that the State authorities look with great disfavour on all political activity and much more so on the Congress movement, even though it is confined here to the most legitimate and innocent form of only enrolling members and collecting subscription from them. Mr. Havire, the Hon. Secretary of the local Congress Committee, had applied to the District Magistrate for the necessary permission to enable him and other Congress workers here to enrol members and collect subscription for the Congress. After 15 days' deliberation over the matter, the Deputy Magistrate of Kolhapur informs the applicant that "under the present circumstances I do not think it advisable to give you permission to enrol Congress members etc."

PROMINENT SARAF ACQUITTED.

Mr. Parsuram Keshav Potdar, a prominent gold and silver merchant and a member of the Saraf Association of Kolhapur, was charged by the local police with receiving stolen property, and a criminal case under I.P.C. 411 was launched against him. It was going on for the last 14 months. Mr. P. B. Patil, the trying magistrate, delivered his judgment and acquitted the accused on Wednesday last.

GOODWILL LINK IN WORLD PEACE

Hofmeyr On Potentialities Of Principles Of Co-operation

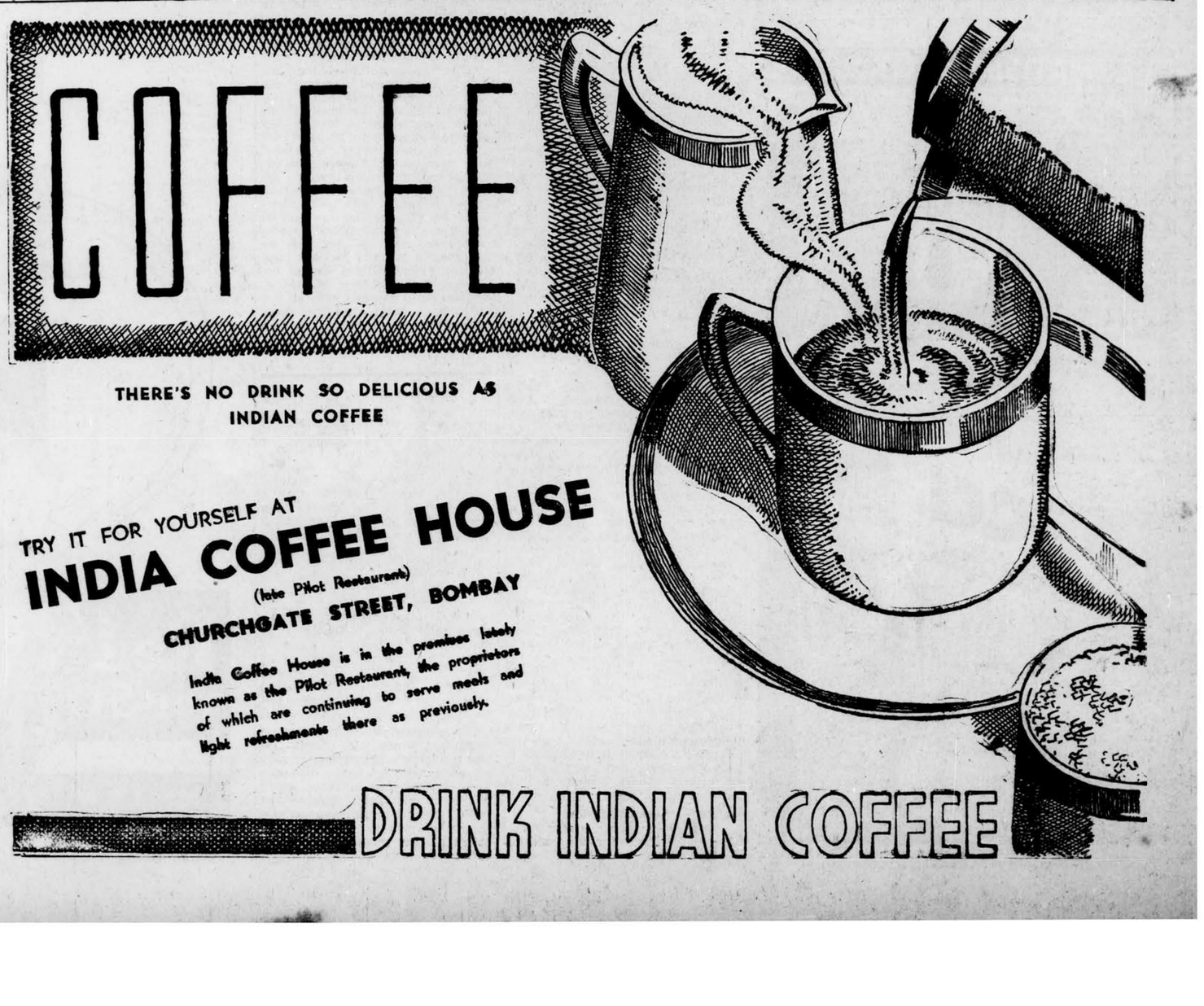
OOTACAMUND, Sept. 26.

The South African Delegation left for Calcutta in the evening.

Responding to the toast proposed by the Governor at the dinner given by His Excellency to the delegation last night Mr. Hofmeyr said they had come at a time when India was on the eve of important constitutional advance, when, perhaps, one of the greatest constitutional experiments in the history of democracy was on the point of being launched. They were interested not merely in India's past and the present but particularly India's future. They were not concerned merely with the question of goodwill between India and South Africa. They were also concerned with the goodwill between the internal members of that system of states to which India and South Africa belonged.

"If we can indeed develop the principles of Co-operation and goodwill as we know them within that system over a wider area of earth's surface undoubtedly along those lines better than any other, we shall be able to assure the continuance of peace throughout the world."

The acting Governor Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi in the course of his speech referred to his work in South Africa in connection with the Transvaal Land Asiatic Tenure Bill and how the Bill was not passed during his term of office there.—A.P.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India Coffee House is in the premises lately known as the Pilot Restaurant, the proprietors of which are continuing to serve meals and light refreshments there as previously.
DRINK INDIAN COFFEE

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Devaluation Of The Franc

(By ZANDHYALA).

At last the inevitable has happened. After a prolonged period of continuous struggle for well-nigh over three years, the French Government have decided to fix the value of the franc between 43 and 49 millgrammes which would mean that the £ will be equivalent to about 100 francs between the limits 96 and 103. The series of events that have happened during the past few days forbade the imminence of the devaluation of the French currency, and so the actual happening of the incident caused little surprise to the operators in the realm of international finance.

Forebodings

Almost all the countries of the 'Gold bloc' have suffered a serious setback in their exchange value during the past few days. Despite the efforts of the French Government to revive the confidence of the public in the franc, the exodus of the capital from France continued unabated, and the discount on forward francs has increased to about 7 francs. The Financial Committee of the League of Nations recommended the devaluation of the currencies of the 'Gold bloc' for the world's economic recovery, and this paved the way for the final downfall of the 'Gold Bloc' which has withstood many a storm during the past three years, just as the report of the Macmillan Committee in England had brought about the abandonment of the gold standard by Britain in September 1931. The rumours of a reshuffling of the French Cabinet, and the hasty return of M. Paul Reynaud, an arch-devaluationist, from U.S.A., together with the raising of the bank rate again to 5 per cent, have confirmed the belief that the franc will be devalued ere long. And so this news is not a bolt from the blue.

Failure Of Previous Governments

Many Governments in France headed by people like Paul Boncour, M. Dalder and M. Saurraut have failed before in adopting adequate measures to save their country from the economic deterioration, while adhering to the orthodox gold standard. Neither the attempts of M. Doumorgue who vigorously applied numerous economies amounting to about 4,000 million francs, nor the cheap money policy of M. Flandin could save their country from the economic morass. The large budgetary deficit, the huge expenditure programme before the Treasury, the dwindling export trade and the consequent increase in the unemployed, are some of the major problems the French Governments have failed to solve before.

The deflationary policy pursued by the different Governments having proved a failure to bring economic recovery in the country, the present Socialist Government have rightly considered it wise to agree to the principle of the devaluation of their currency.

Other Members Of The Gold Bloc

Along with the French franc, the currencies of Holland and Switzerland have also fallen on evil days. The determination of the Dutch Government to adhere to the gold standard at all costs, the loyalty exhibited by the Dutch Bankers and Capitalists by not transferring their funds to foreign centres, and the large percentage of their gold reserves to the note circulation, may enable Holland to remain on the gold standard for some time to come. The Dutch Cabinet will meet on Monday, and in view of the heavy outflow of gold to America from Holland and with the prospects of an international currency stabilisation, it may be expected that Holland will soon follow the footsteps of France in their monetary policy. Switzerland also has given an indication to devalue their currency by expressing her intention to join the Anglo-French-American monetary agreement.

International Currency Stabilisation

It is a gratifying fact to note that the devaluation of the 'Gold Bloc' has synchronised with the proposals for an international stabilisation of currencies. After experiencing a remarkable instability for well-nigh over one and a half decades, France stabilised the franc on a devaluated basis by the stabilisation law of 1928. The conspiracy of the peculiar circumstances that have dawned over the horizon of the international finance since then, have shattered the equilibrium of world's economy, and forced the countries one after another to cut off their currencies from the gold moorings. The sterling which has enjoyed the international confidence as the most stable of all currencies is allowed to depreciate continuously, while the Dollar which is having behind it the largest percentage of the world's gold stock, is brought down to a devaluated gold basis. The prospects of the restoration of these currencies to former parities are entirely ruled out of question, while a further devaluation may not be ruled out as beyond the realm of practical politics. This is obviously the reason why France is waiting for such a long time to devalue her currency.

As the efforts of the individual countries to protect themselves against the economic blizzard by means of currency manipulations, have proved a failure, it is keenly expressed in many quarters from time to time that prosperity will not return unless the important currencies are stabilised, and the international trade is restored. The Sterling-Dollar rate has moved within a very narrow range since a long time suggesting an adjustment to the internal conditions in the two countries. As the present devaluation of the franc would bring an adjustment between the internal and external price levels of France, and as the French Government have assured the new parity of the franc by creating an Exchange stabilisation fund of 10,000 million francs, the future course of movements in international exchanges will be confined to a very narrow range thus making it easy for an ultimate stabilisation of the currencies.

Should the present Anglo-French—American monetary agreement result in the stabilisation of these three principal currencies, it will be the first step for an international stabilisation of currencies on a gold basis despite many of its imperfections, and to give a fillip to the prosperity of the world's trade and industry.

Effects Of Devaluation On Markets

Though the news of the devaluation of franc has not come as a surprise, it has caused serious dislocation in the different markets of the world. The general feeling in the markets is definitely bullish as the devaluation of the Franc would give a filip to the world's trade and rendered the stabilisation of currencies possible.

The local bullion market on the receipt of the news has witnessed animated scenes of activity, the quotation for gold soaring up at one time to Rs. 35-6-0 with the devaluation of the Franc, the capital that has taken refuge in London all these days, will be repatriated to France causing a fall in the exchange value of the sterling. As the Bombay quotation for gold is given in terms of rupee which is linked to the sterling, a cheaper sterling will also mean a cheaper rupee, and hence a sharp spurt is witnessed in the rupee price of gold. As the dealings in foreign exchanges have been suspended temporarily, a certain amount of uncertainty prevails regarding the new exchange levels, but the tendency seems to be definitely bullish, in all commodity and metal markets owing to an improvement in the cross-rate.

Effects Upon Steels

As a consequence of the devaluation of the Franc the market for steels is expected to be weak, but no such tendency is in evidence so far. India imports some iron and steel products from the 'Gold bloc' countries, and the devaluation of their currency should naturally give a stimulus to their export trade. But a large portion of the exports from the 'Gold bloc' comes from Belgium whose currency is already on a devaluated basis. secondly the continental steel carter has ensured the price stability for years to come. Thirdly the whole investry on the continent is now busily occupied with the rearmament programmes. Lastly the Government of India have powers to prohibit imports should they prove dangers to the Indian industry. And so the Indian Iron and Steel industry neer not be apprehensive on this account.

The repatriation of French capital which is likely to assume large proportions, may cause a little set back in the London gilt-edged markets with a corresponding effect on the Indian market, but no major movement can be expected in this direction at an early date.

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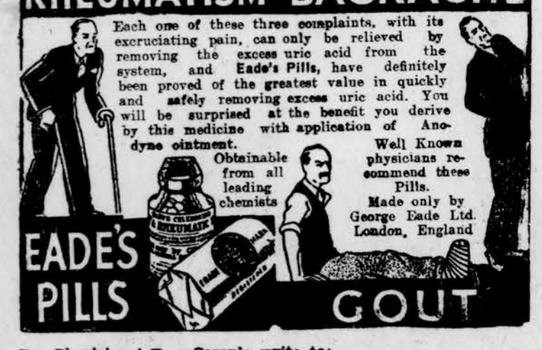
RHEUMATISM BACKACHE



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SOVIET PREPARE FOR BIGGEST CENSUS

Special Calculating Machines In 30 Languages

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Extensive preparatory work is now going on for a great national census of the whole of the Soviet Union.

The enormous scale of the census-arranged for January 6 next year, is shown by the fact that it will be required:

1,200,000 enumerators and 120,000 "instructors";

Over 1,000 tons of Paper for the printing of 55,000,000 census forms in 30 languages; 210,000,000 cards for recording results.

Calculating machine factories are already producing special machines for summarising the results. Census bureaus have been established in all republics, regions and towns.

ALREADY BEGUN

The census has already begun in certain northern districts which are practically cut off from the world during the winter.

It has actually been completed in the Kanino-Timan and Leshukov Districts, in Matochkin shar, Yugor Shar, in the settlements of Keasino, Russanovo and Deduzhya Guba. Particulars of about 40,000 people, including over 1,000 Nomads have been recorded.

The enumerators had to overcome tremendous difficulties, forcing their way through forests and the vast expanses of the trans-polar tundra.

In many regions the preparations for the census reveal new settlements and a great increase of the population, says the Tass Agency. In Petrozavodsk, centre of Karelia, the population has doubled in ten years and now reaches 60.000.

In the Saratov region 50 towns and settlements of the town type have sprung up. In the Crenburs region 900 new settlements have sprung up since 1926. In Dniepidpetrovsk large new industrial centres have appeared.—Reuter.

In January, 1933, the population of the Soviet Union was estimated at 165,778,400. In 1926 the population was 147,027,900. It is expected that the forthcoming census will give a return in the neighbourhood of 170,000,000.

THE LINOTYPE CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE

(Continued from Page 3)

er provided 106 characters. The latest 50 S.M. model makes 992 characters available to the operator. Perhaps the outstanding landmarks in the evolution of the present-day machine have been the double-letter matrix, the side magazine, and the universal mould. These are the outward signs of a skilful adaptation of an inward mechanism. The three improvements, together with the multi-magazine, arrangements, have made possible the present "mixer" model, where nineteen alphabets can be set without the operator leaving his chair. A movement of a lever decides from which magazine the line shall be set; the turning of a wheel gives a choice of four body depths from 6 to 36 point.

This is the position at which, fifty years after its introduction, Mergenthaler's machine has arrived. The first patent was taken out in August, 1884, being numbered 304,272, and by the end of the year the National Typographic Company of West Virginia was formed to manufacture and sell the machine. A German immigrant to the United States of America thus became one of the benefactors of the race, for where printing flourishes ignorance and superstition disappear.—"Printers' Register."

Travancore Beats British Indian Provinces In Literacy

SIR C. P. ON POTENTIALITIES OF INDUSTRIES IN STATE

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The following talk about Travancore was to have been, broadcast by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, to-day but owing to indisposition he could not come to Bombay. The speech was read by Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas.

LIGHTLY TAXED.

There is not much difference in area between Baroda and Travancore, but Travancore has more than double the population of Baroda and about fifty per cent. more by way of population than either Kashmir or Gwalior and yet the average annual revenues of Gwalior, Kashmir, Baroda and Travancore are roughly the same. Mysore is about 25 per cent. more populous than Travancore and its revenue forty per cent. more. Comparing these figures it is easily received that the subjects of Travancore are much more lightly taxed than those of many of the other Great Indian States. The density of the population of Travancore will be appreciated by realising that out of 7,700 sq. miles, about half are covered by forest or backwater.

INDUSTRIES IN STATE.

There is a great future for sugar cane. Travancore is one of the most important units on the Indian Continent in the matter of Rubber and tea production. Various cottage industries have, for centuries, obtained a firm foothold in the country and cotton weaving and coir making, wood and ivory carving, screwpine work and carpentry are well known for their artistic excellence throughout the world; and, during recent years, the enterprising fisher community has, developed the lace industry. The "kaolin" deposits of Travancore are some of the finest.

FOREST RESOURCES.

The forest resources comprise big blocks growing timber trees like, teak, blackwood, ebony, sandalwood and cardamom are some of the varieties of indigenous products of the country. In addition, there is an almost unlimited extent of soft-woods and reeds that can yield an abundance of pulp whose uses in the matter of the manufacture of paper and cardboard and various other modern industrial products like artificial silk are being widely recognised.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.

One of the special features of the country in the series of wide backwaters which form the cheapest possible route for traffic from Cochin to Trivandrum. There are navigable canals along the entire littoral and innumerable streams and rivers flowing westward to the sea. Even at present, out of the total trade 26 per cent. is carried by sea and 45 per cent. by backwater.

The fisheries of Travancore are already an item of considerable importance. Poultry farming and especially bee-keeping in the State have attracted outside attention and Martandam which carries on an intensive programme of rural re-construction is one of the recognised centres of all India importance.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

Although there are big deposits of monazite, ilmenite and graphite and certain other minerals, there is little or no coal and no mineral oil obtainable within the State. There is, however, ample compensation for this disadvantage in the existence of a number of sources of beasily available hydro-electric power; and the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme initiated by the present Maharaja, which will be in full operation in the course of a few months, is expected to result in the inauguration of industrial projects like Bleaching, paper and rubber factories and of a number of textile and other industries, big and small, which would become paying propositions if cheap power becomes available.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

Travancore admittedly stands in the forefront in the matter not only of men's but of women's education.

The State possesses eight colleges affiliated to the Madras University. Not less than 13 per cent. of the population are attending schools in Travancore and there is a school for every two square miles in the State. These figures are so much higher than those of any part of British India that there is really no comparison between the progress of education in Travancore and even progressive Indian Provinces. There are nearly 120 periodicals and newspapers published within the State in English and Malayalam.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The rapid growth of education and the desire of girls as well as boys to attain economic independence have however led to a phenomenal increase in middle-class unemployment both amongst men and women and recent social legislation in the State has led by inevitable process to a fragmentation of holdings. Peasant proprietors and small industrialists and tradesmen who have been very hard hit by the present agricultural depression. What is needed to enable Travancore to make the utmost use of her opportunities is an overhauling of the system of education and a carefully designed economic planning which will, without reproducing the evil effects of the factory system, industrialise the State and not only give secondary occupations.

PROGRESSIVE SELF-GOVT.

Travancore instituted a Legislative Council nearly fifty years ago and His Highness initiated four years ago a bicameral Legislature in which both men and women take part and which possesses a very large budgetary control and extensive powers of discussion and interpellations. The franchise has recently been lowered to enable all communities to be represented. A Public Service Commission also functions in the State.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The tradition of religious toleration is one of the glories of the State and Muslims and Christians belonging to dozens of sects have found uninterrupted hospitality and encouragement during many centuries and it would be true to say that there is no part of India and very few parts of the world, where there are more temples churches and other places of worship to the square mile than in Travancore.

The credit of the State is very high in the money market as was evidenced by the striking success of the recent loan of fifty lakhs for hydro-electric purposes which was subscribed more than five times over in a few minutes after the opening of the subscription list. It is noticeable that a very small amount (less than five per cent. of the revenues) is taken by His Highness and his family for their privy purse.

By their trained appreciation of music the present Ruler and his mother have begun what is hoped will be a true cultural renaissance. —A. P.

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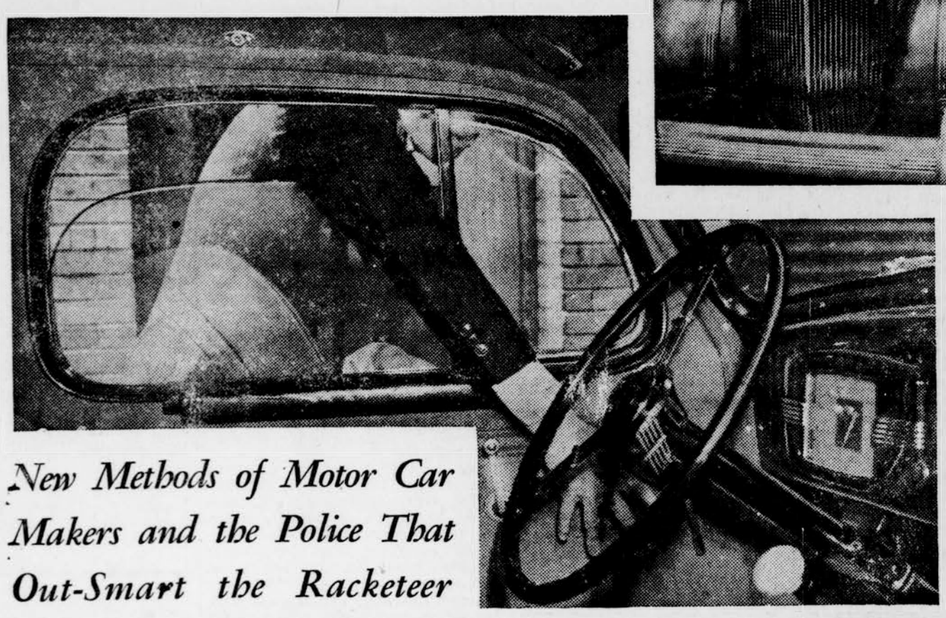
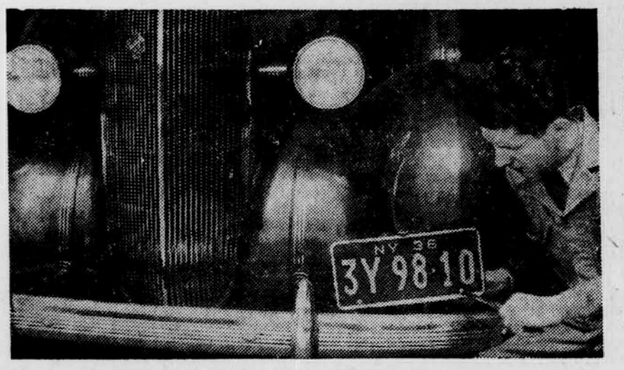
MELLOW, MILD AND COOL

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

How the "Auto" Thief Is Foiled





Left: The Construction of the Two-Piece Window Glass Which Is Designed to Prevent the Car Thief from Reaching the Inside Door Knob and the Ignition Switch. Above: The License Plates Are First Removed from a Stolen Car Which Is Further Disguised by Being Repainted and Having Its Fenders, Hub Caps and Even the Upholstery Changed.

New Methods of Motor Car Makers and the Police That Out-Smart the Racketeer

WITH the increase in the number of owners of automobiles in the United States, motor car thieves are showing a comparative increase in activity. In fact, the stealing of automobiles has mounted to such proportions as to constitute a racket which is being plied in all parts of the country and is a "headache" to the police forces of large cities because of the skill and speed with which the stolen cars can be handled. Lately the number of such thefts has mounted to such a degree that special police departments have been organized to deal with this form of crime.

The stolen car racket is very simple and is generally worked with the aid of owners of phony garages, who outwardly are in a legitimate garage business, but serve merely as a delivery stop for "hot cars." When such cars are changed in appearance, their men act as agents in shipping the stolen vehicles to foreign countries.

Usually, there is a regular ring, each one sharing in the profits and having specified work to do in connection with the thefts through the final sales abroad. First there is a "spotter," whose job is to watch the parking-places in congested districts, even in front of suburban homes, where people may go out for the day and leave their cars in front of their houses.

When a car is finally "spotted" the possibilities of getting it away easily are figured out. In some instances, some cars may be watched for several days and the habits of the owner observed, etc., before the actual theft takes place. Then the gang goes to work. Often, young boys are used to open the doors with pass keys, or if the door is not locked, to reach in and open the switch. Then the actual driver for the gang approaches the car, slips in quickly, leaving the right-hand door open, in case a quick getaway must be made. The car is then driven swiftly to the phony garage.

Before a stolen car is driven to a phony garage the thief exchanges signals with a mechanic through a window in the rear, and thus finds out if the coast is clear to deliver the "hot" vehicle inside for alterations. Once inside such a garage, a swift change takes place in the car. The serial number is changed and new numbers placed on it. License plates are changed, tires removed, hub caps and wheels are changed. Sometimes, new fenders are placed on the car. In the event of a very expensive car, the upholstery even may be changed. The car is entirely repainted and when the job is completed, the owner and even the manufacturer, in nine cases out of ten, would never recognize it.

The car is now ready for final disposal. Years ago, cars stolen in one state were re-sold in other states, but strict police cooperation in the past few years has resulted in the smashing of too many rings. This, coupled with the fact that during the past few years fewer new cars have been bought, made the racket too unprofitable, and the risk too great, to continue in the United States to any great extent. Today, according to police records, more than 80 per cent of cars stolen in the United States are sold in Germany and Austria and with a fair percentage in Mexico. In a recent report issued by Inspector Donovan of the New York Police Department, the following facts on the stolen car racket today are interesting:

Small cars are in far greater demand than the large ones, as they are easier to disguise, and, of course, have a greater mileage per gallon of gas, thus making the re-sale easier.

Organized rings in foreign countries contact the heads of American car-stealing gangs and order so many cars, even specifying the manufacture, where and when to ship. They carry the deals through in a thorough, business-like manner.

In recent years, however, many of the large manufacturers of automobiles have been combating the racket with every conceivable safety device known to their engineers. The streamlined bodies with their wide doors and low panel boards, and the raising of the windows with glass in two sections, make it almost impossible for a man's hand to reach through a car window, even if it is left open, to turn the switch on. This is clearly illustrated in one of the photographs, showing a man's hand attempting to reach the switch on a car, but his fingers fall several inches short.

Of course, if owners are careless about locking the doors of their cars or have careless parking habits, there will always be a percentage of automobiles stolen. Only liberal education along common-sense lines will prevent the theft of many a car.

In past years, due chiefly to the fact that people were not buying new cars so often, the racket struck a low ebb. Today, however, is the time for precaution by new car owners.

Formerly, thousands of used cars would be stolen and turned over to buyers at a fair profit. Today, however, because of the easy financing of new cars by all the large companies, thieves are concentrating on nothing but practically brand-new cars, where their turnover is greater on re-sale.

A Stratosphere Gas Rocket

SECRETS of the stratosphere are being gradually revealed to scientists who are conducting their explorations of the upper realms of the atmosphere by means of balloons and rockets equipped with super-sensitive recording instruments.

Among the latest types of devices designed for this purpose is a gas rocket developed by Maurice Poisier, a California jeweler. The inventor is shown in the accompanying illustration standing by a model of his gas rocket with which he hopes to gather new information about the stratosphere. The cylindrical object which Mr. Poisier is holding is the nose of the rocket and is to be used as a container for the recording instruments and the parachute which lowers them safely to the earth after the explosion of the rocket.

The rocket will be 12 feet long and weigh 175 pounds. Mr. Poisier claims that it can soar to an altitude of 200 miles.

The instruments carried in the nose of the rocket will measure the cosmic radiation, temperature and general atmospheric conditions. When the rocket reaches the maximum altitude, it will explode and being torn to tiny bits, all danger to persons below being hit by fragments will be eliminated.

The rocket, which is to be propelled by an uncombustible gas, will soar, according to the inventor, at a speed of 25 miles a minute.

The process of making the gas for propelling the rocket consists of a secret method of uniting two other gases to create an explosion of terrific power. Mr. Poisier estimates that a pressure of 10,000 pounds a square inch can be created by a combustion of 85 cubic inches of the gas.

A New Type of Stratosphere Rocket Which, the Inventor Claims, Can Soar at the Rate of 25 Miles a Minute to an Altitude of 200 Miles. It Is 12 Feet Long and Weighs 175 Pounds.

"Bishop's Cap," Curious Cactus

The "Bishop's Cap" Cactus Is Covered with Tiny Tufts of Hair and Is So-Called from Its Resemblance to the Ecclesiastical Head-Dress.

THE cactus family, which consists of some 2,000 species and varieties, presents as great a range of form and color as can be found in all the world of plants. Among all these varieties is one of the most curious of all, known as the "Bishop's Cap," from its resemblance in shape to the ecclesiastical head-dress.

The "Bishop's Cap" cactus was first found 97 years ago on the hills of Hacienda de Lazure, Mexico. Its average height is from six to 12 inches, although it sometimes grows as high as two feet. The diameter of this cactus ranges from six to eight inches.

The "Bishop's Cap" cactus is covered with tiny tufts of hair which give the plant the appearance of having been carved out of white stone. These hairy tufts act as reflectors of the desert heat which frequently goes as high as 120 degrees.

This cactus can be grown as a window plant. It has a bud which develops into a beautiful yellow flower, two and one-half inches in diameter and having a center of bright red.

The Human Electrical Machine

ELECTRICITY, it has long been surmised, has much to do with the human body, particularly with the nerves and the messages they convey. This impression perhaps started in 1791, when Galvani announced the result of his extraordinary experiments with frogs' legs, wherein he observed that some strange impetus associated with metals in contact could cause brisk contractions of the thigh muscles. Galvani unwittingly had made a battery with pieces of copper and zinc, the salt and moisture of the frog's leg furnished the electrolyte, and with it secured the same type of response that was obtained when he used the discharges of a static electric machine.

Until quite recently, all attempts to detect electrical currents in the animal body gave either negative or very vague results. Now, however, it is possible by using electrical amplification of the general type employed in radio sets, to increase enormously the minute potentials or currents under investigation, to make them operate suitable meters, loud-speakers or even recording machines, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little. The means is thus at hand for intensive study of the electrical quantities associated with nerves and muscles, and perhaps even with thought. Great care is needed, however, in judging the reliability of some of the more startling claims.

Various types of emotion detectors are being experimented upon, with the possibility that they may be of assistance in criminal cases. By measurement of body "impedance" to the flow of high-frequency current it appears that thyroid disturbances and perhaps other diseased conditions may be diagnosed. Certain workers on dementia præcox are experimenting with electrical appartus for diagnostic purposes.

The New Fad for Wearing Butterflies on Bare Backs

BATHERS who don those backless bathing-suits, but do not go in the water, have a new fad. As sun-bathers they bare their backs to the sun's tanning rays and, feeling that such an area of exposed skin should not go undecorated, have resorted to attaching to these expanses of exposed skin specially preserved butterflies. The bigger and more beautifully colored the butterfly, the better.

Each insect is carefully attached to the skin of the wearer by means of very narrow strips of adhesive tape, inconspicuously placed.

This fad for using preserved butterflies to ornament bare backs had its origin recently in England, where there are "farms" devoted to raising these insects. Here butterflies of 70 to 80 varieties, both domestic and imported from different parts of the world, are raised for the purpose of being made into ornaments.

Preserved Butterflies, Worn on the Back of a Sun-Bather, Are Attached to the Skin by Narrow and Inconspicuous Strips of Adhesive Tape.

Some of these insects are converted into "jewels" to adorn the shoulder of an evening dress. Others are worn in the hair in the manner that a Spanish "gitana" wears a rose.

The remarkable thing about these preserved butterflies is that in spite of the frailty of their wings they last unimpaired for many months and indefinitely, if given care.

The insects are prepared for ornamental purposes at a butterfly farm. They are mounted and fixed on a frame, and the wings are painted on their undersides with a plasticizing material which preserves their beauty.

The World's Oldest Book

WHAT is believed to be the oldest book in the world, the Scroll of the Pentateuch, the first five books of Moses, is still in a remarkable state of preservation in Nablus, Palestine. It is claimed that this book was written 12 years after the Israelites entered Palestine in 1451 B. C., thus making this ancient tome 3,387 years old.

Nabulus, which is known as the "City of the Good Samaritan," is located in the vilayet of Beirut, Palestine, and was the capital of ancient Samaria. In this district there still dwell all that remains of the rapidly vanishing Samaritans. They are a very strict sect, rarely intermarrying with any other, which is given as the explanation of the scarcity of Samaritan women. Each Samaritan man who wishes to become a husband, has to enroll his name on a waiting list and await his turn in being allotted a wife. Sometimes he reaches a ripe old age before he can marry, his bride just entering her teens.

The Scroll of the Pentateuch, Consisting of the Five Books of Moses, Is Believed to Be 3,387 Years Old, Having Been Written in 1451 B. C.

FIRST STEP TO VICTORY

Mrs. Naidu On Importance Of Discipline In Life Of Nation

TRI-COLOUR UNFURLED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Unfurling the Tri-colour National Flag at the Monthly Flag hoisting ceremony, this morning, at the Congress House, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that the Ganeshotsav throughout the length and the breadth of Maharashtra offered a unique occasion for Congress workers to spread the message of the Congress. At these festivals would gather thousands of people without distinction of rich and the poor and Congressmen should take this opportunity to educate the people on the Congress programme.

On this occasion two great persons would be uppermost in the minds of the people. One was Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who gave the message of Swaraj to the Nation, and the other was Mahatma Gandhi whose Birthday celebrations would be shortly observed. Whatever might be the methods adopted by them their goal and their objective were the same, namely, national freedom. They both struck the note of national unity towards achieving this end and at present, Indians could learn a great lesson from their example.

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

Above all what was needed was a strong sense of discipline. If there was no discipline a nation, however powerful, would soon degenerate and deteriorate. And with discipline a nation, however small and feeble, would grow from strength to strength, and would be able to assert its will ultimately.

It was, therefore, essential at this juncture that every Indian, man or woman, boy or girl, should be so trained as to maintain discipline at any cost. Discipline in small matters of life would help to develop a sense of discipline in life so that the people would be in a position to face any issue confronting them.

Continuing the speaker said that she was reminded of the days in 1914, while she was in a nursing home in London. She used to observe thousands of men drilling at Hyde Park in London, for hours, days and weeks together untiringly. She asked an officer what all this meant and the reply was: "This is the first step towards our victory in the Great War." Indeed, it was. Thousands of Britishers enrolled themselves as soldiers in the war. But before they were sent to Paris or Flanders, they were trained until they became a disciplined army.

LEARN TO OBEY.

To get a clear idea of what discipline should be, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu proceeded, one should learn to obey, before one could learn to command.

Their foremost duty was to uphold the honour of the National Flag. Perhaps one day they might have to shed their blood in defence of their National Flag. Under Gandhiji's leadership, she emphasised, they shed their own blood. Their discipline was such that they would not shed others' blood. She concluded with the hope that Indians would always endeavour to save the honour of the Flag whenever it was at stake.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTH CONFERENCE

Good Response From Nagar, Nasik And Khandesh

POONA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Jedhe, M.L.A. has accepted Reception Committee Chairmanship.

Messrs. H. R. Mahajani, N. G. Gore, and S. M. Joshi, Gen. Secretary of the Conference had been on propaganda tour for the Conference. They visited Nagar, Nasik and Khandesh districts. Mr. Joshi addressed a meeting at Yawal under the presidentship of Mr. Dewkar, a local pleader. Mr. Annasaheb Dastane, Govindrao Koranne and others also addressed the meeting and explained the necessity of such a Conference and asked the people to support the same.

Mr. Mahajani visited Kalyan, Manmad and Nagar, held meetings and explained the importance of the organisation of the youth in the country for which the Conference was being organised. At Manmad Mr. Vasantrao Naik was in the chair.

Some enthusiastic workers from Nagar are intending to tour Belapur, Sangamner, Parner and other places for securing support to the Conference. Mr. N. G. Gore visited Bhusaval, Jalgaon, Asoda and held propaganda meetings. A number of private discussions also were held. Good response is forthcoming and a good number of delegates are expected.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

sources of the Ukraine to make Germany happy and prosperous. In the same way, suggestions are made that France may have peace in the West if the Franco-Soviet pact is repudiated. So far the actual effect of these tactics is to intensify rearmament everywhere, when M. Blum is on the eve of making a desperate effort to stop the rot by new proposals for arms limitation at Geneva.

More Armaments

As I stated earlier the impression, left in London by the Nuremberg Congress is that the main purpose of the speeches, especially Hitler's, is to make further rearmament acceptable to the German people with the help of a "Bolshevist scare". The armament programme that is now being taken in hand is, according to information received in London, to be the culmination of German rearmament as a whole and to make Germany once and for all the greatest military Power in the world. The cost of the programme, and this does not include the cost of the four-year self-sufficiency plan, is estimated at 60,000,000,000 or 70,000,000,000 marks. These figures appear fantastic and perhaps, they are unattainable, but it is the German intention at least to carry out expenditure on this scale. The programme is to be completed in a very short time. That it will mean heavy sacrifices is clear, and Hitler has, in fact, prepared the way for sacrifices by saying that a rise in wages cannot be expected. It is believed in political circles in England that the National Socialist calculations is that armed strength will make Germany "Bundnissfahig"—that is to say, that she will become a desirable ally and will obtain economic concessions, especially in the matter of raw materials, from Powers who will want to win her favour.

French Premier's Warning

Evidently as a direct result of the Nuremberg Congress, M. Blum, the Socialist Prime Minister of France, has decided to go to Geneva. It is believed that one of the motives for his sudden decision is that he wishes the League to take immediate action for the control of the world's arms traffic. Of course recent events in Spain must have also influenced the French Prime Minister in his view of the vital urgency of such an agreement. Nonetheless on Thursday he gave a warning to Europe (virtually to Germany) that though France wants peace she would rise unanimously in defence of her soil. He declared that peace must be general "because war would be general, because there is not one armed conflict in Europe that could be limited." M. Blum further added that the causes of war which "weigh on the world are already so heavy that France does not intend to aggravate them either by planning a crusade to impose a doctrine either for ideas which she believes just and good or against systems which she believes wrong and bad. She desires to live in peace with all the nations of the world whatever be their internal regime."

Will Germany Attack Russia?

Some observers draw the inference from the Nuremberg demonstrations that the intention is to wreck the projected Locarno conference. In any case a wide negotiation for a general European settlement is clearly made more difficult by the violently hostile attitude taken up by the orators of Nuremberg towards one of the big countries which must be a party to such a general settlement. At the same time there are people like A. J. Cummings and Sir Walter Layton who believe that only a miracle can prevent Hitler from attacking Russia—at a moment of his own choosing. To Mr. Cummings the British Government appears to be acting—or rather, remaining passive—on the assumption that this conflict, when it comes, can be localised. Hitler is organising a movement to divide Europe into two hostile camps, asserts Mr. Cummings, who believes that Mussolini is working harmoniously with his fellow-dictator to unite Italy with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland and the Little Entente in a holy war against Bolshevism. That means at least a dozen European nations will be lined up for zero hour, which is not a bad beginning for a "localised" war.

Whatever may happen between Germany, France and Russia, the British Government desires to be fully prepared to meet the situation. Plans, it is reported, are now being made to use planes as well as naval escort for the defence of food convoys against submarines in the event of war. The Admiralty and Air Ministry, in conjunction with the Committee of Imperial Defence, are considering the co-operation of joint air and sea escorts for food convoys over long distances on the trade routes. Sir Ernest Gowers is working out plans for the storage of food in war-time, while Sir William Beveridge, chairman of the Committee on Food Supplies for the Civil Population in war-time is preparing rationing scheme and methods of increasing home production. Simultaneously the Air Raid Precautions Department is considering methods of protecting foodstuff from gas attacks.

"Cane-Grower" Means European Cane-Grower!

(Continued from Page 3)

the Minister's assurance to protect the unprotected grower though statutorily the Indians have been deprived of their valuable rights.

REVISE OUTLOOK

It is indeed, regrettable that the Commerce Minister should have delivered the speech that he did at the Senate and let down the rights of the Indian for protection in the Statute. In conclusion we are afraid that the present policy of "economic planning" based on "Colour Bar" is going to have a boomerang effect on the fortunes of the country, and therefore, it would be politic for the Government to revise their outlook before they proceed with the Marketing Bill during the next Session of Parliament.

In this connection we reproduce below the full text of the debate that took place in the Senate on the Sugar Bill:—

Senator F. S. Malan protested against the "colour bar" in the Sugar Bill when the House resumed in Committee on the Bill.

The clause under consideration was that setting forth the interpretation of terms used in the Bill.

Senator S. S. Brisker moved on Friday an amendment to the definition of a grower deleting that sub-section which excluded non-Europeans from being regarded as growers. At the outset today, however, he announced that as he had learned that the Minister of Commerce and Industries was prepared to guarantee that the interests of non-European would be fully protected, he would not press his amendment and asked leave to withdraw it.

Senator F. S. Malan objected.

He said that there was no need to give offence to non-European sugar cane growers, especially Indians, and suggested that the definition of a grower should make it clear that a grower for the purposes of the Act should be a European.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES

He realised the practical difficulties which made it necessary for non-European grower to be excluded from the export quota provisions, but thought it could be stated in less uncompromising terms.

"Our legislation is becoming full of colour bars", declared Senator Malan.

"Is it the intention of the Government always to say to the non-European population of the country: 'We are always going to legislate for the White only?'

Senator Malan said that a new order was being created in India with the institution of a Legislative Assembly and the Union Government had made known its intention of entering into closer relation with the country. Was it wise, therefore, at that juncture for the Government to lay itself open to criticism?

Senator Malan also asked the Minister of Commerce and Industries why it had not been possible to publish the Agreement in the sugar industry which was to be given legal effect by the Bill before the Senate as a Schedule to the Bill as was done in other cases.

Senator T. Boydell said that the clause, as it stood cast a slur on non-Europeans.

The Minister of Commerce and Industries said that the Agreement had not been set forth as a schedule because it was not intended that the entire Agreement should be accepted by the House. That was the responsibility of the Minister. All that was asked was that the Senate should accept certain principles to which the Sugar Industry if it should ever happen that there was no internal agreement operative at the time.

Mr. Fourie explained why non-Europeans had been excluded from the export quota. No offence was intended, but it had been found impracticable to include them.

Unlike the European planters, the non-Europeans were not organised into an Association so that any arrangements in regard to exports would have to receive the signature of each of the thousand or so growers who would want to come in before the regulations could come into effect. This was manifestly impossible.

He had however, insisted to the representatives of the industry who had seen him in connection with the Bill that the interests of the Indians should not be neglected.

AN ASSURANCE

I am prepared to give the assurance that their interests will be fully provided for and that they will be consulted whenever they are closely involved", said the Minister. There is no colour bar in this Bill".

Senator Brisker's amendment was rejected and the Bill was reported without amendment, after which the Third Reading was taken.—"South African Indian Review".

PROSPECTS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK MANUFACTURE IN INDA

(Continued from Page 3)

ing established quite likely the suppliers may reduce their prices and the profit may be reduced very considerably.

At the same time I am of opinion that it would be next to impossible for any foreigners to enter into competition. If we take special care in organising our finances, for standardising our quality and keeping a special sales organisation and in that case if foreigners tried to enter into competition I am afraid they could not continue to do so more than a few years and they would be losing very considerably and their loss will come to 10 times greater than the proposed concerns.

MANUFACTURE OF LIQUID CHLORINE

Suggestions For Opening A Concern

"The demand for liquid chlorine in India has been estimated at 360 tons per annum valued at Rs. 2,52,000," said Mr. G. G. Gulrajaney in his discourse on "The possibility of liquid chlorine manufacture in India" at a recent meeting of the Technological Association, University of Bombay.

Mr. G. G. Gulrajaney said that the earlier use of liquid chlorine in this country was for the sterilising of water, the bleaching of textile materials etc. The latest—and by far the largest field was in the bleaching of bamboo pulp, in which field it was now an established success, and was rapidly supplanting the use of bleaching powder.

At the moment, he said this commodity is imported from foreign countries—mainly from France and England. The price of liquid Chlorine is As. 5 per lb in this country, while the price paid for this in U.S.A. is something like As. 1. It was a very big difference, and this had moved him, said Mr. Gulrajaney, to investigate the possibility of manufacture of this substance in India, and to make it available to consumers at low price.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICE

Mr. Gulrajaney then discussed at length the causes of the high price of liquid Chlorine in India, and was of opinion that the foreigners could not lower its price much below As. 4 per lb. while we could manufacture and sell this commodity at As. 3 per lb. very comfortably.

Another advantage which we have, continued the speaker, besides the home market for liquid Chlorine is in respect of the disposal of the Sodium hydroxide that is produced together with the Chlorine in the liquid form, thus effecting a net saving in the expenses involved in its evaporation and packing.

As regards Hydrogen gas which is also produced during the manufacturing process, Mr. Gulrajaney admitted that it was generally wasted, but he hoped that in the future it would be utilised for autogenous welding and cutting, for hydrogenating etc.

Coming to the question of an economic unit, Mr. Gulrajaney, said that out of the total import of liquid chlorine, nearly half comes to the port of Bombay. This meant that about 1,000 lbs. of liquid Chlorine could be sold in Bombay per day. He, therefore, recommended that a small plant producing about 1,000 to 1,500 lbs of liquid chlorine per day be installed in Bombay.

The capital requirements for the above suggested plant, said Mr. Gulrajaney had been calculated at Rs. 2,000,000: and the dividend to be derived from it was shown by him to be about 10 per cent.

Concluding the speaker was hopeful that some Industrialist would take up this matter, and float the Concern.

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3 SHOWS DAILY

5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

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with RONALD COLMAN

From WEDNESDAY

"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back"

with RONALD COLMAN

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Bird Homa That Adorned Tippu's Throne

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is reported that with the return of the Maharaja of Mysore from England the Huma or 'the Bird of Paradise' that once adorned the throne of Tippu Sultan in Mysore and which is now in Windsor Castle will come back to Mysore after a century and a quarter. that the golden throne of Tippu had a canopy above it that the image of Huma was on the canopy and that the former was no bigger in size than a pigeon, etc.

Now the Huma, or more correctly Homa, is a fabulous bird well-known in Persian. It is a bird peculiar to the East. It is supposed to fly constantly in the air and never to touch the ground. It is looked upon as a bird of happy omen. and that every head it overshades will in time wear a crown. It commonly denotes a bird of paradise, a large royal eagle while the one over the crown of Tippu Sultan is no bigger than a pigeon in size. It is used very often as a simile or a metaphor in Persian works, chiefly poetical. It is believed to be "lamakan" or without habitation as being imagined always to fly. The flight of Tippu's Huma from Windsor to Mysore now announced. and of its previous flight from Seringapatam to England, is in keeping with the character of this royal, mythical bird. The epithet of the Prophet Mahomed was "Humayi la-makan" which means 'the Huma without abode.' There is a Persian couplet of the Poet Saadi—

"Kas naayad be zire sayei boom
Gar Homa as jehan shawad maadoom"

which means.

'If Homa were to become extinct from the world.
None will come under the shadow of the owl.

The poet Firdausi has employed the figure of speech in his great Epic the Shahnameh nearly a thousand years ago.

No wonder that Tippu Sultan, whose mother tongue was Persian, adopted this fabulous bird for adorning his golden throne. While again in India the bird of paradise will prognosticate a crown to every head that comes under its shadow.

NAME OF A QUEEN OF ANCIENT IRAN.

Homa is also the name of a Queen of ancient Iran of the Achoemenian dynasty, who ruled more than two thousand years ago. She was the grand-mother of Darius II (Darius Codomannus) who was overthrown by Alexander. The name is borne by Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta, the sister of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the 2nd Parsi Baronet. It is strange that such an auspicious name has now-a-days become very rare, preference being given to English-sounding names.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—As one interested in the welfare of the daily passengers of Bassein, I beg to bring to your notice that due to inadequate local service between Borivli and Virar, the daily passengers are put to great amount of inconvenience, as will be seen from the following facts.

There are only 15 up and 15 down Virar Locals, and majority of them being slow, the daily passengers travelling from such a long distance such as Virar. Nalasopara and Bassein find the travelling in such slow trains a tedious journey. In this connection, I would point out that the distance between Bombay V. T. and Kalyan is equal to the distance between Churchgate and Virar. The G.I.P. Railway has kept 28 Kalyan Locals which are almost all fast and starting after reasonable intervals. We had also expected such comfortable service over the B. B. & C.I. Railway at least after the electrification up to Virar was completed, but I am sorry to observe the new Time Table is quite contrary to expectation. Some of the Virar Locals which were semi-fast before electrification have now been made to halt at all the stations. Trains also do not start after reasonable intervals, whereby daily passengers particularly those who are travelling between Bombay and Dahisar and beyond are put to great amount of inconvenience. For instance I would point out that after 3 p.m. there is no Virar Local up to 4-55 if a passenger misses the 3 p.m. train he has to wait for nearly 2 hours.

Under the circumstances explained above, I hope the B.B. & C.I. authorities will kindly provide for some more Virar Locals at suitable intervals.—Yours, etc.,

SIMON FURTADO.

South Indians In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"The Bombay Municipal Corporation did well in not succumbing to parochial considerations involved in the resolution sponsored by Mr. M. E. Joshi seeking to ban the entry of South Indians or 'Madrasis' into municipal service. The resolution, if passed, would have been a stigma on this responsible civic body and the fair name of this cosmopolitan city would have been tarnished.

I greatly admire Mr. Joshi's love for the people of this Presidency, but I cannot see eye to eye with him in his diagnosis of the unemployment disease in the city. Why 'Madrasis' alone should have been marked out as a remedy for this malady passes my comprehension.

Mr. Joshi would do well to remember that Indians, whether they are Madrasis, Mahrattas, Bengalis or Punjabis, are all victims of a common cruel fate and unless our country as a whole is reclaimed and restored to its rightful place in the comity of nations, things cannot improve. If the growing colony at Matunga is an eye-sore to Mr. Joshi, what moral right have we to protest against the persecutions of our compatriots in South Africa or elsewhere by an alien people.

The moral is obvious. The administration of the country should be in the hands of men who have a national outlook and a breadth of vision. Who else are more fitted for this task than Congressmen? The above episode is only one of the numerous justifications why Congressmen should be returned in a thumping majority in the forthcoming elections.—Yours, etc.

P. A. S. KRISHNA.

'Narottam Bhuvan', Block No. 1, Telang Road, Matunga, September 26.

"Brazil's Tragedy"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After reading the article entitled 'Brazil's Tragedy', by 'Romanuscivis' in your issue of September 25th, I feel bound to protest against its acrimonious tone towards Mlle. Camacho (Mlle. Chaco, according to 'Romanuscivis') and Mme Wadia, both personal friends of mine. A casual reader of the article would very likely draw a wrong inference from it concerning these ladies.

I fear that the acrimonious note may be due to some religious bias, because reference is made to the ladies' being 'theosophically ecstatic' (whatever that may mean) about the beauties and 'cultural' possibilities of Brazil. Mme. Wadia is well-known in Bombay as a Theosophist, and the sneering reference to her personal belief is typical of the attitude of the writer.

Mme. Wadia went to Buenos Aires as the Indian Delegate of the P. E. N. Club, and has naturally concerned herself with the culture of that vast country, Brazil. If we are going to disallow culture to any country where possibly brutal methods have been, are, or may be employed from time to time by the police for political purposes, then surely no country can claim culture.

If the case of brutality quoted by 'Romanuscivis' from a Mr. Richard Freeman be entirely true to the last detail, it is indeed shocking. No one would dispute this—least of all Mlle Camacho and Madame Wadia. But what on earth has this case to do with Mlle. Camacho's article in your columns of September 21st? There she gave a traveller's impressions of her visit to Pernambuco, discussed the scenery, described the party with which she drove, gave some account of the population, and repeated what she had been told—that the colour bar does not exist in Brazil. Her views on these subjects, as also her remarks on Roman Catholicism, may or may not be displeasing to 'Romanuscivis', but what connection have they with the alleged activities of the Special Police of Brazil? Mlle. Camacho said that on the political situation her informant did not open out, but she gathered that communists were in a majority. This was the only reference to politics of to-day.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will make room for this letter in your columns.—Yours, etc.

T. L. CROMBIE.

22 Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, September 26.

Fascist Propaganda In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. K. M. Munshi has done well promptly to repudiate the printed handbill headed "Businessmen, What awaits you if Socialism succeeds" that was found with his circular by some of the registered graduate electors.

As copies of this leaflet however have been widely distributed by hand and post in this city it deserves more than passing notice.

Its very title shows it up as a piece of blatant Fascist propaganda to whip up our business community against all socialists in and outside the Congress.

"The Congress Socialist claim" runs the handbill "that the only key to the solution of India's problem lies in Socialism. They demand the ending of vested interests in land and industry and desire to introduce into India the system obtaining in Soviet Russia."

Here the term "Congress Socialists" is evidently meant to include not merely the members of the Congress Socialist Party but more particularly the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and all Congressmen and other workers of Socialist pursuasion.

Further on we read: "Socialism as worked out in Soviet Russia which the Indian Socialists desire to copy is actually Communist Dictatorship. It might be interesting and it would serve as a warning to the Indian business community to learn how Russia accomplished the transference of industry and trade from private to Government ownership."

Then after quoting a long paragraph from "The Great Offensive" by Maurice Hindus, the handbill concludes: "The moral is obvious."

Let us now turn our attention to the "Indian Mirror," which is being issued spasmodically by the organisers of the "Bombay Press Service." The paper is no doubt designed to carry on a most reactionary propaganda for Sanatanist views. The last issue available (dated 23rd August) carries obscurantist articles and statements denouncing "The Inter-Caste Marriage Bill" of Babu Bhagvandas and the "Women's Rights to Property Bill."

But the paper is more than a propaganda sheet of the Sanatanist school. In its very first editorial note it links up "Royalty, Loyalty, and Liberty," to instal the virtues of loyalty to the King-Emperor into the hearts of some erring Independencewallas of India. The Editor also waxes eloquent on the dogma of non-violence as enunciated by Gandhiji.

Even more instructive is the article on "Comrade Nehru's attack on the Mahatma" from the pen of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer. The writer quotes at random from Pandit Nehru's autobiography to contrast the religious spirituality of Gandhiji against the Godless epecurianism of the Socialist President. "The Autobiography has done its mischief. Its anti-Gandhi passages must be deleted" concludes Mr. Ranga Iyer.

As Mr. Iyer is nowhere near Gandhiji or the Congress to-day, his article may be safely put down as a mendacious attack on the Socialist views expressed by the President of the Congress.—Yours, etc.

"OBSERVER."

Council Of State Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Recently the voters to the Council of State have been favoured with an infinitely amusing circular letter from one "A. H. A. Simcox Esquire, B.A., I.C.S. (Retired) "but now an employee of the Jupiter Insurance Company". In this letter he enthusiastically supports the candidature of Mr. Shantidas Askuran, a Chairman of the same company. In fact in one place, Mr. Simcox naively confesses "I have been asked to use my influence with you."

While sermonising the voters as to what sort of a representative they ought to support, Mr. Simcox says that the Council of State should be particularly free from "partisan spirit, political extremism violent opinions which are characteristics of the Assembly, whose extravagance the grave Council is expected to check." Evidently, he holds out that his hero Mr. Shantidas has the capacity and the will to undo the work of the Congress in the Assembly.

But the cream of the joke is in the latter half of the letter when he is dilating on the vague and varied virtues and the shining qualities of his hero, Mr. Shantidas Askuran. This is how he goes. After reminding the voters Mr. Shantidas was, until he retired an astute man of business, Mr. Simcox soars into the blue.

"Remember," he says, "that the Chamberlain family and Stanley Baldwin came from the ranks of businessmen. He (Mr. Shantidas) is a man matured by education and travel. Cecil Rhodes, a mighty traveller was not too proud to return from Africa to Oxford to complete his studies and left his fortune to his University. The Hon'ble gentleman (Mr. Shantidas) is also a great sportsman. So was the late Lord Rosebery and as is Lord Derby."

Everybody knows of the princely Rhodes Scholarships. But if Mr. Shantidas has quietly handed over his fortune to his future "Alma Mater," the Bombay University, the world has not yet heard of that secret and pious act of generosity.

The three Chamberlains who have figured so prominently on the British political stage, first qualified themselves by quiet and devoted service in the municipal life of their home-city Birmingham.—Yours, etc.

VOTER

"EWART HOUSE",
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY, 9th Sept. 1936

A. H. A. Simcox, Esqr.
B.A., I.C.S. (Retired)
C/-JUPITER.

Dear

As one of the small board of Electors to the Council of State, you have a responsibility laid on you which you certainly will not treat lightly.

The Council of State being the Upper House of the Legislature is one in which the dignity of character, sound judgment and calm consideration are of greater importance than partisan spirit, political extremism and violent opinions, which are characteristics of the Assembly whose extravagance the grave Council is expected to check where necessary.

To qualify as an elector, you must yourself be a person of assure position and dignity, and will choose to represent you neither a headstrong political agitator, nor a self-seeking pauper, nor a man so engrossed in business as to spare little time or energy for the affairs of State. No youngster will appeal to you, nor any one-sided religious or political enthusiast. You will look for a gentleman of means, and therefore, with no financial axe to grind, a gentleman of leisure, who has retired from the struggle of life; a gentleman of mature age and experience, mellowed alike by education, variety of interest, and travel, whose opinion as man of the world will always carry weight in Council; and finally a gentleman whose public and private character is beyond reproach.

On behalf of just such a gentleman I have been asked to use my influence with you. My own experience of people in many parts of the world has been lengthy and various, and did I not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran is an almost ideal man to represent you, I should not write this letter.

He was, until he retired an astute man of business, and therefore is well qualified to forward the interests of the great Presidency which he will represent. Remember that the Chamberlain family and Stanley Baldwin came from the ranks of business men. He is a man matured by education and travel. Cecil Rhodes a mighty traveller, was not too proud to return from Africa to Oxford, to complete his studies, and left his fortune to his University. The Hon'ble gentleman is also a great sportsman. So was the late Lord Rosebery and as is Lord Derby. But in business, in travel, in sports, or in his home no one has aught but good to speak of Mr. Shantidas.

Finally, he is the man whom you or your predecessors chose by an overwhelming majority to represent you in the present Council. I hope you have read his reported speeches, for in them he shewed no bigotry, no hurried jumping conclusions, but a useful and impartial judgment in each case, a tactful address and a fund of commonsense.

Some of you are my personal friends and to them I specially recommend Mr. Shantidas. To all of you I say that after you have chosen him, you will have no cause to regret your choice.

With all good wishes I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd) A. H. A. SIMCOX.

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Scientifically extracted the aroma and fragrance of an armful of Jasmine Blooms are imprisoned in each cake of Bosfa Jasmine Toilet Soap. So concentrate is the fragrance that it will linger on your person hours after you bath or wash.

Bosfa Jasmine Toilet Soap

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY BOMBAY, 3.

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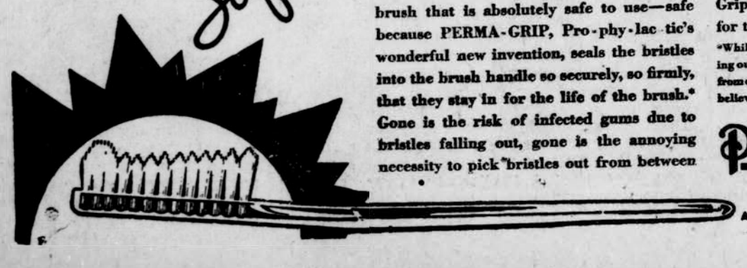
THERE'S Safety IN THIS NEW PERMA-GRIP FEATURE



PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC now gives you a tooth brush that is absolutely safe to use—safe because PERMA-GRIP, Pro-phy-lac-tic's wonderful new invention, seals the bristles into the brush handle so securely, so firmly, that they stay in for the life of the brush.* Gone is the risk of infected gums due to bristles falling out, gone is the annoying necessity to pick bristles out from between your teeth... Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others

Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE MARK Perma-Grip

A GENUINE PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC PRODUCT

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt A. Russel, arrived from Basra via Kharamshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, horses and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Chyebassa of 4022 Reg. tons, Capt. S. G. Slocombe, arrived from Calcutta with general cargo.

Killick Nixon & Coy's S.S. City of Hongkong of 6071 Reg. tons, Capt. H. L. Walton, arrived from Liverpool via Marseilles with passengers and general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S. & D. Coy's S.S. Badarpur of 4949 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Nelson, arrived from Rangoon wth cargo of petroleum.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS ENTERED FOR LOADING ON 26-9-36:—

S.S. Jalamani (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S.S. Badarpur (B. S. O. S. & D. Coy) for Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Turner Morrison & Coy's S.S. Jahangir of 2157 Reg. tons, Capt. P. M. Mirriess, sailed for Jeddah via Karachi and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Coy's S.S. Montgomery City of 3450 Reg. tons, Capt. R. C. Forbes, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras in ballast.

N. Y. Kaisha's S.S. Genoa Maru of 4894 Reg tons., Capt. K. Kurata, sailed for Kobe via Tuticorin and Singapore with passengers, local, and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Navg. Coy's S.S. Jalaganga of 3080 Reg tons, Capt. W. Dry, sailed for Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar, Verawal and Porebunder in ballast.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Baroda of 1888 Reg. tons, Capt. H. C. Martin, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Cathay of 8746 Reg. tons, Capt. R. R. Burge, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Gurna of 3228 Reg. tons, Capt. W. Bird, sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Homefield of 3228 Reg tons, Capt. A. D. Clark, sailed for Calcutta via Mangalore, Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, September 26.

3 Almkerk, 4046 Sydney 26-9 L. Edwards Ltd.
4 Chyebassa 4022 N.F., 28-9, M. M. & Co.
5 Dalgoma, 3571, U. Kingdom, 29-9 M M and Co.
6 Mount Dirfys, 3217, Quilon, 26-9, Scindia S. N. Co.
8 Mabriton 4129 U.S.A. 29-9, Ralli Bros.
9 Borneo Maru. 4862, Karachi 26-9, O. S. Kaisha.
10 Saint Dunstan 3566 Durban 1-10 Grahams T. Co.
14 Kenya 4646 Durban 30-9. M. M. and Co.
15 Argun Maru 4040, Japan 26-9, O. S. Kaisha.
16 Montgomery City 3450, Calcutta 26-9 M.M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

6 Janaki, 530, Karachi, 26-9, Malabar Steamship Co.
9 Nizam, 3334, Calcutta, 26-9, T. Morrison & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Homefield 3228, Rangoon 26-9, M.M. and Co.
D/E Tanfield 2776, N.F., N.F., M. M. & Co.
K Jalamani 2348 N.F., N.F., Scindia S. N. Co.
M Ellora 2386, Karachi 29-9 M.M. and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Nirvana 29-9, M M and Co.
Strathmore 29-9, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 1-10, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 8-10, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 12-10, P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Carthaye 15-10 P. & O. S. N. Coy.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Johannesburg 5-10, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN

Bhutan 25-9, M M and Co.
Muroran Maru 27-9 N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30-9, N. Y. Kaisha.
Allpore, 6-10, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Toyama Maru 16-10, N. Y. Kaisha

FROM BASRA.

Bamora, 1-10, M M and Co.
Varela, 3-10, M M and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

British Ardour 25-9, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

FROM RANGOON.

Binfield 26-9, M M and Co.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Hopecrest 6-10, Volkart Bros.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Bandra 27-9 M.M. and Co.
Jalarajan 25-9, Scindia S N Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Bhutan 27-9 M.M. and Co.
Dalgoma 30-9 M.M. and Co.
Cathay 26-9 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 10-10, P & O S N Co.
Strathmore 3-10, P. & O. S. N. Coy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong 19-10 Killick Nixon and Co.
Britannia 15-10 Grahams T. Coy.
Elysia 1-10, Graham Trading Coy.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 2-10 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Glasgow 21-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Pres. Garfield 16-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Silver Beech 7-10 Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Muraran Maru 16-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 10-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Ranchi 2-10 P. & O. S N. Co.
Conte Verde 14-10, Lloyd Triestino.
Burdwan 12-10, P. & O. S. N. Coy
Tokiwa Maru 3-10, N Y Kaisha.
Woyo Maru 5-10, O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 26-9 N Y Kaisha.
Kefuku Maru 29-9, O S Kaisha.

FOR BASRA.

Varsova 1-10, M. M. & Co.
Bandra, 30-9, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Tairea 14-10, M M and Co.
Kenya 30-9 M M & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Maloja 9-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Conte Rosso 13-10 Lloyd Triestino.
Carnero 26-10, Lloyd Triestino.

FOR KARACHI.

Traunfels, 4-10, Lionel Edward.
Trautenfels 12-10 Lionel Edwards.
Ellora, 29-9 M. M. & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Argun Maru	24-9-36
S.S. Tokiwa Maru (Boats American cotton)	25-9-36
S.S. President Monroe (Boats American cotton)	25-9-36
S.S. Jalaganga	25-9-36
S.S Tanfield	25-9-36
S.S. Moldavia (boats)	25-9-36
S.S. Kalavati	25-9-36.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

S.S. Dalgoma, Agents M. M. & Co.; from London:—40 bags magnesium plastic, 62 L/s. M.-S. plates, 75 bales paper, 644 pieces rails, 33 bundles fish plates 200 bundles sleepers, 35 cases medicines, 808 kegs paint and colour, 37 bundles glue case, 278 cases wine, 26 cases machinery parts, 25 cases fruit salt, 62 cases Elect. goods, 25 cases books, 55 cases grepe water, 99 bundles tubes, 528 bags starch, 22 cases mustard, 142 cases boot polish, 52 cases biscuits, 150 bundles copper sheets, 125 cases provision, 148 cases lub. oil, 44 cases machinery, 6479 P. Saks. cement, 20 cases cork, 75 Truse packing paper, 10 cases metal polish, 100 cases Ale, 25 kegs dyes dry, 42 cases tinned sausage, 58 boxes antifriction metal, 80 bags zinc oxide, 50 bags es fruit syrup, 210 cases gin, 100 old news, 265 cases whisky, 40 casbales unread news, 90 cases cyder, 524 kegs water paint, 33 pkgs. ply wood chairs, 49 cases beer, 15 cases toilet paper, 75 cases jam, 10 cases boric acid, 50 bags borax, 129 bags dry destemper, 22 cases ceiling fans and parts, 72 cases confectionery, 150 drums L. oil, 2033 L/s. tyres and tubes, 100 cases condensed milk, 100 cases turpentine substitute, 84 Cks. whitening, 290 cases spirits, 20 bags wool, 25 drums Ashphalt, 38 cases cable, 607 drums Axiline dyes, 279 bundles toilet soap, 100 cases sack sherry, 50 drums disinfectant fluid, 30 cases varnish, 85 cases ovaline, 15 kegs white lead, 110 bags Farina.

From Rotterdam:—60 cases cheese, 19 Cks. Axiline dyes.

From Charcute:—266 cases brandy.

From Copenhagen:—50 cases beer.

From Amsterdam:—100 cases beer.

From Boardeux:—40 cases brandy, 20 cases wine.

From Middlesbrough:—134 bundles expended metal, 75 L/s. steel axles, 30 Nongs. steel angles; 40 drums paint, 146 Nos. steel joists, 100 Nong. steel tees; 499 bundles galv. corr. sheets, 127 cases glassware, 40 cases Ammoim Bicarb, 43 cases L. grease.

From Antwerp:— 1328 cases window glass, 80 bags colour, 998 bundles M. S. round . 300 barrels gum, 233 pieces M.-S. tees, 45 bags tapped nuts, 125 cases pins; 12 cases zinc sheet 27 bundles M.-S. flat bars, 35 bales furniture spring.

From Limossol:—100 boxes raisins.

From Alexandria:—25 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

S.S. City of Hong Kong for Liverpool:—600 bags mowrat meal, B. Ardeshir & Co.; 325 bales wool raw, The Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 100 bales goat hair, C. Lister & Co., 7794 bags linseed and Gr. seed oil cake, K. Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—56 bags mowrat meal, B. Ardeshir & Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for London:—672 bags mowrat meal, N. J. Shah; 75 bales cotton rugs, B. Bros.; 36 bales cotton rugs, Jani & Co.; 1167 bags linseed, K. Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—75 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal & Co.

For Haure:—13 bundles roats, A. Virjee & Co.

For Hull:—1000 Pkts. Gr. oil cake, M. Bhuta & Co.

S.S. Mabriton, for Vincent (For orders):—18592 bags flax-seed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Argan Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N. Nagshee & Co.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—250 tons oil iron scrap, A. Gopatlal & Sons.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Better Enquiry From Karachi

By Mail

Liverpool, Sept 2

A Liverpool firm writes:

Cloth—The last few days has seen a broadeninging of demand which looks more promising. There have been good spots about the market but business has not been evenly distributed. For a holiday period trading cannot be described as unsatisfactory and there is a more optimistic feeling about.

The best feature has been the considerable enquiry that has sprung up from Karachi. This has covered more classes of light goods and a fair quantity of white shirtings. First offers were not encouraging but negotiation has resulted in substantial lines of specialities especially of fine and medium mulls and jaconnets being booked and buying is by no means at an end. Low bids for dhooties have come along from Calcutta and only a limited offtake of dyed goods and fancies has been reported for Bombay and Madras. Buying of Voiles and Organdies by Rangoon has slowed down and only a scrappy business has been available for China and Singapore but Colombo has placed several acceptable contracts for bleaching shirtings, dhooties and light whites.

The effect of the larger preference which was recently given by Australia to Lancashire is now being felt. Shippers to the Commonwealth have arranged a much larger turnover in fine poplins, sheetings, sateens and rayon fabrics. Negotiations are now proceeding for large quantities of cabots and there are hopes that Lancashire may recapture the important trade in this class of goods from Japan. Both Canada and South Africa have also lent steady support.

Demand from South America has been patchy. A big line of split printers has gone through for the Argentine but some of the leading makers have fared badly. Substantial shipments of Lancashire goods are being made to West Africa but buying activity has tapered off for the time being. Egypt has been a prolific enquirer for most of the customary cloths but the price problem has been exceptionally difficult.

YARN

There have been days on which enquiry for American counts, and especially for coarse and medium ring qualities, has been encouraging but too many offers have been on the low side and orders have only been booked after a severe struggle. A few producers have not done badly but the great majority have had to be content with spasmodic sales which have fallen

Dhoraji Groundnuts

Dhoraji, Sept. 26.

Groundnut Posh delivery is quoted to-day at Rs. 38.

Argentine Linseed

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.

October	14.89
November	14.92

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. London have issued the following report dated September 9:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £245,405,334 on the 2nd instant, as compared with £244,755,170 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £1,118,995.

In the open market about £1,500,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. There was a general demand and some special buying was also in evidence yesterday, prices being maintained at a premium over gold exchange parities.

The French franc developed weakness and this influenced the dollar/sterling exchange; with the sharp depreciation of these gold currencies in terms of sterling, the price of gold in the London market moved sharply downward, to-day's quotation of 137s 5.1/2d. being the lowest recorded since July 4th 1934.

There has been a large movement of gold from France to this country, presumably for a special account, the figures below showing a further influx of over £9,500,000.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 31st August to mid-day on the 7th September 1936:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£2,106,592
British India	249,508
Australia	8,342
Trinidad and Tobago	24,543
Venezuela	10,026
France	9,564,452
Belgium	40,316
Switzerland	28,326
Other countries	20,517
	£12,052,622

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£502,004
British India	1,000
Canada	5,050
France	100,886
Netherlands	99,119
Switzerland	65,846
Italy	8,815
Finland	22,256
Germany	5,620
Other countries	603
	£811,199

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £340,000. The s.s. 'Kaisar-i-Hind' has £240,000 consigned to London and the s.s. 'President Wilson' £109,000 consigned to New York.

SILVER

The market has continued to show a quietly steady tone and during the past week prices varied only between 19.5/8d and 19.9/16d. American demand was restricted, possibly owing to the depreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling, but there was some enquiry from this quarter at the lower price, at which, however, offerings were scarce

The Indian Bazaars and speculators have both bought and sold and moderate sales have been made on China account.

There is no indication of any wide movement from the present level of prices.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 31st August to mid-day on the 7th September 1936:—

IMPORTS

Japan	£15,623
Germany	6,753
Belgium	2,352
Other countries	1,958
	£26,686

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£105,285
British India	82,751
Germany	7,560
France	3,732
Austria	2,285
Egypt	1,785
Denmark	1,070
Other countries	2,324
	£206,792

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 3rd instant to the 9th instant was dol. 5.06 1/2 and the lowest 5.03 3/8.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 25.

September	1.17 1/4c.
December	1.15 1/8c.
March	1.14 1/8c.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 25.

	Season to-date	This week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1935/36	Week 1935	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	2,576	610	2,423	684	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	860	134	670	160	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	638	126	586	139	"
Of which to Japan	150	34	160	69	"
Of which to China	1	—	1	1	"
Of which to Great Britain	151	13	96	9	"
Of Which to Germany	104	25	87	18	"
Stock at New York	—	—	—	5	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,862	—	1,808	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,677	—	1,610	"
World's Visible Supply	—	6,121	—	5,402	"
Of which to American Cotton	—	4,445	—	4,189	"
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	1,383	215	1,340	238	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,440	316	1,395	338	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

NEW COMPANIES & SHARE BAZAR

Rules For Listing Applications

Very often it is found that while framing articles of Association of new companies or issuing new shares, attention is not given to the requirements with the result that when the company applies for permission for dealings in its shares on the Exchange such permission is withheld until the company amends its articles so as to bring them in conformity with Rules.

With a view to save the trouble of amending the articles and the consequent delay in admitting the shares of new companies to dealings, we give below the rules framed by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association:

REMOVAL FROM LIST

247. (a) The Board of Directors may admit to dealing, upon the Exchange, securities and may suspend dealing therein or may remove the same from the list for any cause and in particular for breach of or non-compliance with any of the requirements or conditions herein.

PERMISSION NECESSARY

(b) No dealings whether for ready delivery or for the account in the shares or securities of any company will be allowed unless permission for such dealings shall have been given by the Board of Directors;

AMALGAMATION OR REORGANISATION

(c) Permission is not necessary for dealings in new issues arising from the reorganisation or amalgamation of companies in the shares or securities of which dealings have already been allowed.

GRANT OR REJECTION OF APPLICATION

248. The Board of Directors shall consider and may in their discretion grant or reject any application for the admission of the shares or securities of a company to dealings on the market, provided that no application for such admission shall be granted unless the requirements and conditions hereinafter set out shall be complied with, provided however that the Board of Directors may by a resolution passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting dispense with the strict enforcement of this rule for the purpose of ready delivery transactions only.

APPLICATION HOW TO BE MADE.

249. (a) Application for admission to dealings must be made to the Secretary of the Association in writing by the Secretary of the company or by a Member of the Association who desires permission for dealings in the shares or securities of such company;

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

(b) The said Secretary shall place any such application on the notice board of the Association for the information of Members for one week previous to its consideration by the Board of Directors.

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED

250. A Member who applies for permission for dealings in the shares or securities of any company must furnish the Board of Directors with all such full and authentic information and all such particulars as the said Board may require.

VENDOR'S SECURITIES

251. No dealings shall be allowed in the shares or securities issued by a company to vendors and credited as fully or partly paid until six months after the date on which permission has been granted for dealings in shares or securities of a like class or description issued to the general public. For the purpose of this Rule, shares or securities issued as fully or partly paid to a person or persons or firm or corporation in consideration of the sale or transfer of property or in consideration of services rendered in the formation or promotion of the company shall be deemed vendor's shares or securities.

CONDITIONS OF ADMITTING SHARES AND SECURITIES OF COMPANIES TO DEALINGS.

252. The Board of Directors shall not allow dealings in shares or securities of a company unless—

TRANSFER BOOKS OPEN FOR REGISTRATION

(a) The company notifies the Association that its transfer books have been opened for registration;

NOTICE TO COMPANY OF SETTLEMENT DAYS

(b) The company agrees not to close its transfer books during days fixed by the Association for Settlement and of which three months' notice shall be given by the Association to the company;

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(c) The Articles of Association contain the following provisions;

(i) that none of the funds of the Company shall be employed in the purchase of or in loan upon the security of its own shares;

(ii) that the borrowing powers of the Board of the Company's Directors are limited to a reasonable amount not exceeding the issued capital;

(iii) that the non-forfeiture of dividends is secured;

(iv) that a common form of transfer shall be used; and there shall not be any restriction on the transfer of fully-paid shares;

(v) that fully paid shares shall be free from all lien, and in the case of contributory shares the company may have a lien only for all monies called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such shares;

(vi) that the Company in General Meeting shall have power by Extraordinary Resolution to remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office;

(vii) that the Board of Directors will take exception to any provisions contained in the Articles of Association which may, in any way, restrict free dealings in the Shares or which may, in the opinion of the said Board, be unreasonable in the case of a Public Company.

FAIR ALLOTMENT

(d) (i) At least 50 per cent. of the issue, whether such issue be the whole or part of the authorized capital, shall have been offered to the public in equal proportion as to class or kind and allotted fairly and unconditionally. For the purpose of this Rule, vendor's shares or securities shall not be considered to form part of such public allotment;

COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS OF FAIR ALLOTMENT

(ii) If the Company satisfies the Board of Directors that the Company invited applications for at least 50 per cent. of the shares or securities issued, for a period of not less than eight days and that the public did not apply for 50 per cent. of the number of shares or securities issued and that in consequence less than 50 per cent. of such shares or securities have been allotted to the public, the Company shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Rule;

DEALINGS IN BONUS SHARES

(iii) Dealings shall be allowed in the shares or securities of a new Company which have been issued by an existing Company already admitted to dealings and which has given such shares or securities as bonus to its own shareholders; and the provisions of this Rule prescribing the allotment of a proportion of shares or securities to the public shall not apply to such shares or securities;

REGISTRATION

(e) The Company shall have been registered under the Indian Companies Act and its prospectus shall have been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in India and a copy of the prospectus thus filed shall have been advertised in newspapers published in Bombay;

PROSPECTUS

(f) The prospectus shall have been advertised in the public press and the public subscription list shall have been kept open for at least four days;

INFORMATION

(g) The following documents and particulars shall be sent to the Association by the Secretary of a new Company under his signature, namely, Articles of Association and in the case of a debenture issue a copy of the Trust Deed, Certified copies of Agreement relating to issue of shares credited as fully paid, of all material contracts, agreements, concessions and other similar documents, the number of shares allotted to vendors and their distinctive numbers, the number of shares offered to the public, distinctive numbers of shares for which permission to deal is applied for, the number of shares applied for by the public and the number of shares allotted to the public unconditionally pursuant to such applications and the proportion of the allotment, the list of allotees and the largest number of shares applied for by and allotted to any one applicant. Where the whole of the capital has not been issued at the time when shares are offered for subscription, the Company shall state whether the unissued shares are vendor's shares or are held in reserve for future issue;

253. Dealings in shares or securities of a company shall not be permitted unless the company shall have undertaken under its seal:—

SPLITTING OF SHARE CERTIFICATES

(1) To split share certificates, Letters of Allotment, and if a 'Rights' issue, to split Letters of Rights, into smaller denominations in the same name and to have any such 'Splits' certified by an official of the company;

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES

(2) To issue the Definitive Certificates within one month of the date of the lodgment of the transfer and to issue balance certificates, if required, within the same period;

VERIFICATION OF SIGNATURE.

(3) To verify the signature of the shareholder on the transfer form by an official of the company and to notify the shareholder as soon as a transfer from his name has been certified by th company's officials;

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

(4) To advise the Association by letter of all dividends recommended or declared immediately a meeting of the Board has been held to fix the same;

CHANGE OF BUSINESS

(5) To notify the Association promptly of any change in the general character or nature of its business;

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

(6) To notify the Association immediately if the company or any subsidiary or controlled company disposes of any property or any stock or interest in any of the subsidiary or controlled companies, when such disposal would impair or materially affect its financial position or the nature or extent of its operations as theretofore conducted;

PUBLICATION OF EARNINGS.

(7) To publish periodical statements of earnings, as agreed upon with the Board of Directors of the Association;

CHANGES IN DIRECTORATE.

(8) To notify the Association of any changes in the Directorate by death, resignation, removal or otherwise;

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(9) To forward to the Association copies of Statutory and Annual Reports and Audited Accounts as soon as issued; and to furnish, on demand, such further financial statements and such reasonable information concerning the company as may be deemed necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors and as may be called for by the Board of Directors of the Association;

RESOLUTIONS

(10) To forward to the Association copies of all notices, sent to the shareholders and to file with the Association certified copies of Resolutions of the company as soon as such Resolutions have become effective, and to give at least 10 days' notice previous to the closing of the Transfer Books.

SHARE TRANSFER OFFICE

(11) To maintain a transfer office or agency in the City of Bombay, where all securities shall be registered or deposited for the purpose of transfer and to arrange at its own cost and expense that its transfer office or agency will receive and redeliver all securities deposited at such office for the purpose of transfer;

INCREASE OF CAPITAL

(12) To notify the Association promptly in the event of the re-issue of forfeited shares or securities or the issue of shares or securities held in reserve for future issue or the issue or creation, in any form or manner, of new shares or securities, or of any other rights, privileges, or benefits to subscribe to; and to give the shareholders reasonable time within which to record their interests and to exercise their rights, and to issue in the first instance all such securities or right 'pro rata' to the existing shareholders in the form approved by the Board of Directors of the Association and to give to the Association at least fifteen days' notice in advance of the closing of the transfer books for the purpose and;

LISTING OF ADDITIONAL SECURITIES

(13) To make an application to the Association for the listing of additional amounts of securities. The tender for delivery of such additional shares or securities shall not be valid on the contract for the sale of shares or securities of such company unless such additional shares or securities shall have been admitted to dealings."

Share Bazar Takes No Notice Of Franc Devaluation

SHORT COVERING AND SPECULATIVE SUPPORT IN STEELS

Market Displays Steady Undertone

Bombay: Sept. 26.

The news regarding devaluation of Franc were considered to have a depressing effect on Steel Shares in the local Share Bazar, but the market took no notice and prices advanced on active covering and speculative support.

As far as our Steel Industry is concerned, the new monetary policy of the French Government will have practically no effect. Thus now the removal of fears will assist operators to form some definite idea about the future of the market.

The market opened weak with Tata Steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 712

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Century (121/4) 120 123 122
Bom. Dyeing (651/4) 651 655 653 657 655
Kohinoor (214/6) 214 215 214 215
Central India (215) 215 217 218 219/6
New Great (121/4) 121 122/8
Simplex (61/14) 62/8
Swadeshi (165) 165 166/14
Bundi (34/8) 34/10 34/6
I. Cement (475/10) 475 477 476 477
Punjab (25/2) 25/2
Shahabad (470) 468 470
Andhra (1626/4) 1620 1625 1626/4
Tata Hydro (185/8) 185 185/5 185/10
Tata Power (1612/8) 1611 1613 1610 1611 1608
Tram. Ord. (154/1) 154
T. Steel Dfd. (715/10) 713 716 719 718/2
T. Steel Ord. (184) 183/8 184/8 185/4 185/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (168/8) 168/8 169/8 170/8 170/12
Bellapur (196/4) 193 198
B. Steam (288/2) 287 288 287 288/12
B. Burma (495) 491 496 495 498

and prices steadily improved to Rs. 718. Ordinary Shares were also steady at Rs. 185-4.

The market shows good rallying power. Some Operators believe that it being the end of the monthly settlement, Bulls supported the market and nervousness was removed.

The market is grinding around the present level. Disturbed European political situation is likely to encourage buyers on all declines.

As pointed out before, there exists a fairly large speculative interest in the forward market and Bears are hoping to cover extensive sales at low prices, but it remains to be seen who will be sellers to supply the needs of Bears.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay: Sept. 26.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	273 12
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	655 10
250 Bradbury	62 0
100 Century (nil)	122 8
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	219 6
100 Colaba (nil)	120 0
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
109 Finlay (nil)	112 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	186 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	36 14
100 Khatau	57 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	215 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	517 8
100 Madhavji	6 0
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	590 0
250 Model	35 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85 10
200 New Great (nil)	122 8
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1800 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	62 8
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	166 14
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165 0
1000 Western	800 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112 4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33 12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1562 8
125-50 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	388 2
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	135 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	139 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34 6
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	125 10
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	477 8
40 Katni Def (101-15)	2070 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 6)	342 8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	262 8
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	25 2
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	470 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/3/0
3 per cent 1951/54 104
3 per cent 1941 104/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/10
4 per cent 1943 111/9
4 per cent 1960/70 115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/14

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132/8
6 per cent K P T 1953 132/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—Following to the devaluation of Franc the 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 99/9 and improved to Rs. 99/12. Next settlement quotes annas 2 1/2 lower.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 25.

3 per cent	88 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 25.

T. T. London on:—

New York (Closing rate)	5.03 3/8
Paris	76.50
Berlin	12.52
Madrid	Nominal 51.00
Amsterdam	7.47 3/4
Brussels	29.74 1/2
Milan	54.37
Berne	15.47
Prague	122.00

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7 13/16

70 United (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12).	13	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	8
200 Oriental (125)	5275	0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
100 Andhra Valley (30)	1626	4
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	10
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	154	1
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	12	12
100 Karachi (4)	248	12
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	185	10
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1608	12
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	906	4
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	96	4
100 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	12
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	775	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 6)	37	8
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 718)	718	2
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	184	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	231	4
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	198	2
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	288	12
125 B'bay Burma (Rs. 10)	498	2
50 B'bay Burma Con. (4)	167	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-9-9	
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	114	12
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	115	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	532	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	590	0
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	18	0
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	79	6
25 Tata Oil (nil)	15	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	536	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	158	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200	10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	12
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	680	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures and weakness of sterling the local market opened at Rs. 215/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 214/8 on long liquidation. Later on there was increased buying fearing further weakness in sterling and prices improved to Rs. 215/8. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool was due to open at a decline of one point but the market opened excited at a rise of 16 points and later was quoted 20 points up which raised prices in the local market to Rs. 219/4. At this level there was some realising and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	218 8 0
Oomra D-J	194 8 0
Bengal D-J	154 12 0

Indian Cotton Quotations

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 26

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept This year
Khandesh	...	51
Central India	...	3,090
Barsi and Nagar	68	408
Hyderabad Gaorani	84	145
Berar	35	1,980
Central Provinces	...	460
Total Oomras	187	6,184
Dholera	...	406
N W Provinces	61	318
Rajputana	31	438
Sind Punjab	2	2,274
Broach	...	301
Coompta and Dharwar	...	2,106
Westerns Northerns	104	1,916
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	165
American	...	895
Egyptian and African	535	8,294
Total	920	23,237

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	15	11,379
Japan and China	103	28,702
Coast Ports	...	360
Up-country by Rail	...	10,247
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	2,556
Total	118	53,244

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 24th September	2,853
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	22,317
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	22,530
Decrease	213

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 214 1/2; Highest 215 1/4; Lowest 213 1/4; Closing 213 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 190 1/2; Highest 190 1/2; Lowest 189 1/2; Closing 189 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 152; Highest 152; Lowest 151; Closing 151.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 6 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 18 3/4.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 165 Jan. 163 May 158 at Cross Rate 5.01 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 214/8—Liverpool May 6.35 Rs. 62 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 214/8—New York May 11.70 Rs. 44 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 11/16.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 26.

C.P. 1 Fine	206/208
C.P. 2 Fine	201/203
Arvi Fine	201/203
Ellichpur Fine	201/203
Berar Fine	201/203
Khamgaon Fine	201/203
Mulkapur Fine	196/198
Khandesh Fine	196/198
Jalna/Sailu	199/201
Burwah Sanavad	199/201
Mathia	176/181
Broach	215/217
Dhollera	210/215
Punjab/American	203/210
Sindh-American	203/210
Cambodia	265/275
Compta	207/210
Westerns	203/210
Miraj	207/212
Jagadia Ankleshwar	243/245
Surat	247/250
Navsari	257/260

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 25-9-36	1440000	1395000
Receipts Yesterday 25-9-36	78000	87000
Exports to date 25-9-36	638000	586000
Stock at Ports 25-9-36	1862000	1808000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-9-36	1677000	1610000
Stock at Liverpool 25-9-36	744000	428000
Visible Supply 25-9-36	4445000	4189000
Quantity in sight 25-9-36	2576000	2423000
Quantity out of sight 25-9-36	1383000	1340000

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 24.

September	1.18 3/4c
December	1.17c.
May	1.16c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B C RATES—

T T D D.	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	Nominal 267
Banks selling T T	Nominal 265
Banks buying T T	Nominal 263
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	"Market nominal"
Banks selling T T	576
Banks buying T T	586
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	Nominal
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	Nominal
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	79 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	Nominal
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 25th instant	5.01 5.8
Japan/London 26th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 26th instant	Nominal
Hongkong/London 26th instant	1/2 15/16
Shanghai/London 26th instant	1/2 9/32
London/Paris 25th instant	76.50
London/Belgium 25th instant	29.74
London/Switzerland 25th instant	15.47
London/Berlin 25th instant	12.52
London/Stockholm 25th instant	19.30 1/2
London/New York 25th instant	5.01 3/8
London/Amsterdam 25th instant	7.47 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet	
Near. Steady Forward.	
Gold 24th instant	.86-17-3
Gold 25th instant	.86-17-9 1/2
Silver London Ready 24th instant	19 7/16
25th instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward 24th instant	19 7/16
25th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready. 24th instant	45
25th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 24th instant	5/8 p.c.
25th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 24th instant	3/4 p.c
25th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

CAWNPORE SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Cawnpore, Sept 25

Ryam	6 13 0
Champaran	7 14 0
Samastipur	7 8 6
Japaha	7 6 0
Lohat Siding	7 14 6
Motihari	7 8 0
Chanpatiya	7 7 0
Narkatiya	7 5 6
Marhowrah	8 6 0
Pachrukhi	7 14 0
Pertabpur	7 9 9
New Savan	7 5 6
Gauresepur	8 0 0
Sarayan	7 14 0
Sasamosa	7 4 0
Ghughly	7 4 6
Pharenda	7 7 0
Waltergani	7 5 0
Munderwa 7	7 9 0
Munderwa 5	7 8 0
Munderwa 3	7 6 0
Basti	7 12 0
Ramkhotan	7 5 0
Luxmiganj	7 5 0
Padrauna	7 3 6
Pipraich	7 3 0
Diamond	7 5 0
Siswa Bazar	7 2 6
Nawabganj	7 6 0
Pursa	7 2 6
Sidholia	7 3 6
Majholia	7 7 0
Bhatni	7 6 0
Savan (Indian)	7 2 0
Bhavnan	7 10 0
Burwal	7 9 6
Jarwal Road	7 2 0
Lucknow	6 14 0
Balrampur	7 8 9
Khadda	7 3 6
Khadda Local	7 2 0
Reega	7 3 0
Biswan	7 6 6
Sakhari	7 14 0
Semapur	8 0 6
Harinagar	7 11 0
Khatquiyan	7 4 6
Sitalpur	7 11 0
Captainganj	7 8 0
Hathua	7 2 0
Sagauli	7 5 0
Baitalpur	7 5 0
Jhusi	7 14 0
Chitauni	7 2 6
Hasanpore	7 10 0
Hasanpore 1A	7 4 0
Tamkohi	7 1 0
Harkua	7 4 0
Seohara	7 13 6
Behta	7 11 0
Dehri	8 2 0
Simbhaoli	8 8 0
Sahaganj	7 9 0
Rampur	8 12 0
Pilibhit	7 10 0
Bareilly	7 13 0
Maholi	7 12 0
Gola	7 9 0
Hargaon	7 6 3
Baheri	8 3 0
Naoly	7 15 0
B'ramganj	7 12 0
Cawnpore	7 4 0
Gootaiya	7 5 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 6 1/2d. to .86-17-9 1/2 as London-Cross rate was 32 points down at 76.50 but later it was learnt that the Franc has been devalued to 100 Francs for a pound Dollar. Sterling cross rate declined to 5.01 11/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 1/2d. Montreal futures were 5 points up and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4.

Gold is now more or less a commodity and it has no basis. Its price will depend upon Franc-Dollar-Sterling exchange.

The local market was active with increased demand for gold but Banks were sellers. So that it is likely that sterling will not weaken and we think it safe to unload gold holdings. Silver market was also firm with a slightly better enquiry. Gold advanced to Rs. 34/8 but later eased to Rs. 34/6.

Late London opening Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.91 and gold prices rose to Rs. 35/1. Late rate was 4.88 1/2 and gold was quoted at Rs. 35/6. At this level the market steadied and later prices declined on realising as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD.—	
Ready	35 2 0
Bhadarva	35 3 0
Aso	35 4 0
SILVER—	
Ready	49 6 0
Bhadarva	49 6 0
Aso	49 8 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 26.

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. Not fixed

JAVA SUGAR: LONDO NMARKET

London, Sept. 26.

Market unquoted.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept. 26.

Market closed.

Gold Exports

Bombay, Sept 26

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 45,65,530 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ending Saturday, September 26, by the s.s. 'Cathay' which sailed for London.

Four consignments of the following description were booked by the 'Cathay' London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York, Rs. 8,19,363; London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, Rs. 10,63,235; New York via London, Rs. 15,60,393 and for London Rs. 11,22,539.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,82,68,73,494.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c.	69
Electric Bond Common	21
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	42
Columbia Gas	19
Int. Tel. and Tel.	11
American Tel. and Tel.	173 3/4
Western Union Telg.	86 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	24
Great North Pfd. Rly.	40
New York Central Rly.	44
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Union Pacific Rly.	135
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	12 1/4
Western Pipe and Steel	37
Hiram Waker	29
Bethelehem Steel	68
United States Steel	70
Youngtown Sheet	78
Anaconda Copper Mining	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	59 3/4
Ford Motors of Canada A	23
General Motors	68 1/4
Radio Corp.	10
Sperry Corp.	20
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
St. Oil of N. J.	61
Socony	13 1/2
Amr. Tobacco B	100
Amr. Celanese	26
Chase Bank	45
National City Bank	40
Amr. Car Foundry	49
Thompson Products	30

Weakness due to renewad fears French devaluation.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 26.

September	213.10+40
November	207.20+10
December	205.20+20
January	204.20+30
March	202.90+20

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

October	97 1/4d.
December	96 7/8d.
March	92 1/8d.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 26

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39 7 6
Standard copper 3 months	£39 12 6
Electrolytic copper	£44 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9.85 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0

Tone: Firm.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

October	97 1/4d.
December	96 7/8d.
March	93d.

American Cotton Market

HEDGE SELLING IN COTTON

6,200 Bales Tendered

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Trading on the New York Cotton Exchange was active with an irregular tendency. Later the session turned reactionary on liquidation and hedge selling and on weakness of Wall Street and French situation. The French Government have decided to devalue the Franc. All gold will be requisitioned and the new value of the franc will be fixed between 49 and 43 milligramme of gold of 900/1000 fineness.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady and October advanced early in the session despite 6,200 balest notices which were stopped by spot interests and active covering by trade shorts partly against hedges on foreign growths. Late months were relatively heavy under liquidation and foreign hedging but later rallied partially on trade buying. Finally hedge selling appeared and the market closed barely steady.

The market opened at rise of 6 points with October 11-90 and under increased selling prices declined 8 points and October was quoted 11.82 which was the lowest level. There was active buying and prices advanced 10 points and October was quoted 11.92 which was the highest level but later hedge selling again depressed prices and the market closed 3 points up to 7 points down. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 12.27c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 12.17c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 6.45. There was scattered buying and trade calling with light offerings. Thereafter prices reacted to Continental realising. Later on there was local buying and the market closed at a rise of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.73d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged. At the close October was quoted 5.32 and both March and January stood at 5.30.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and Sakels futures closed unchanged to 3 points up. Uppers were steady and gained 2 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was scattered buying in the Alexandria market which resulted in a rise of 10 to 7 points in Sakels while Ashmouni futures closed 2 to 4 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (2-29 p.m.)	11.92+08
N. Y. October Lowest (1-20 p.m.)	11.82—02
Liverpool October Highest	6.48+05
Liverpool October Lowest	6.43

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Strongly advise buying Upper and selling American in Liverpool.

Liverpool.—Market advanced in the late trading owing to fall in Pounds Sterling exchange. Notwithstanding heavy crop movement, daily sales of "hedges" are readily absorbed.

Liverpool.—Market advanced on strength of Dollar and fears for the Franc. Very bullish for long shot.

Liverpool.—Market improved on weakness Sterling. Heavy buying Dollars stimulated by rumours of early change French monetary policy. It is generally thought that Sterling is technically weak due to deterioration of British visible trade balance and large amount of foreign capital at present finding refuge in London.

New York.—Insistent covering October by spot houses and hedging mostly December caused widening difference.

New York.—No new features apart from European selling. Small business in dry goods October notices issued for about 6,200 bales were stopped by large spot interest.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:

Texas and Oklahoma rains too late to have much effect. Eastern prospect continues improve. America: Mill position highly favourable; high activity assured some months. World industrial activity appreciably higher than year ago.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us as under: Sept. 25:

Improved here on appreciation dollars due to fears important decision pending franc.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Generally fair, local showers in Carolina.

Central:—Partly cloudy and warmer.

Western:—Partly cloudy, possible rain, warmer.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 26.

October	11.94
December	11.88
January	11.86
March	11.84
May	11.81
July 1	11.74
Middling Spot	12.34

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 26.

October	11.93
December	11.88
January	11.86
Middling Spot	12.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

September	6.64
October	6.59
November	6.55
December	6.54
January	6.54
February	6.53
March	6.52
April	6.50
May	6.48
June	6.45
July	6.42
August	6.37
Middling Spot	6.89
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
October	6.63
January	6.56

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
October	10.12
November	10.12
January	9.33
March	9.63
May	9.42
July	9.24
August	9.24
Middling Spot	10.32

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	5.61
Fine	5.76
Superfine	5.91
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	5.82
Superfine	5.77
Choice	5.92
BENGAL:	
Good	4.56
Fuuly Good	4.66
Fine	4.78

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept. 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept. 26.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Sept. sellers £11-15-0.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Sept/Oct. sellers £13-11-3.

Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. Sept./Oct. sellers £13-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. Sept./Oct. sellers £12-15-0.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 26.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt: Oct. paid 25/6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Oct./Dec. sellers 25/9.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 26.

No transactions in London Exchanges.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. closed.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 26.

Market unquoted.

Produce Receipts

Bombay Sept. 26.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,963
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	359
Gingellyseed	187
Poppyseed	348
Groundnuts	2,504
Castorseed	142
Rice	21,691
Myrabollams	323
Cottonseed	3,384
Mowraseed	195
Gram	1,021
Joowar	1,562
Jugree	164
Indian Sugar	49
	Tons.
Coal	2,213

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1936

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Lured & Deceived They Fight For Freedom

INDIA'S GREETINGS TO PALESTINE ARABS

Peoples Struggling To Be Free Must Stand Together, Says Mrs. Naidu

"I hope that the Arabs will fight for their freedom and not add extraneous deeds of violence to their glorious record of freedom which they have breathed for so many years."

Thus observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding at a public meeting held on Sunday, at the Congress House, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to observe the "Palestine Day".

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that Imperialism was a world force and it was the duty of the Indians to extend their greetings to all exploited peoples fighting against it.

INDIA'S GREETINGS TO ARABS

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., proposing Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the chair said that the Congress Working Committee at its last meeting held in Bombay, passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Palestine Arabs. Since then the situation had not improved and the President of the Congress considered it necessary that the expression of sympathy should be nation-wide. Hence the meeting was held.

Mr. P. R. Lele seconded.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that they met to endorse the resolution passed by the Working Committee, expressing sympathy with the Arabs who were fighting to free themselves from British Imperialism, from the weight and burden of an unnecessary Mandate imposed on them.

One might say, continued the speaker, that Indians who were themselves a subject race, fighting for freedom, had no business to talk of people who were free, and fighting in defence of their freedom. But in the hope that sooner or later, perhaps sooner, India too would attain her freedom, the Indians extended their greetings, as a gesture.

CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION.

The Palestine question was a controversial one. The other day Dr. Olsvanger, the Zionist leader who came to India, explained that the Jews considered Palestine as their spiritual home.

We in India stood for the principle of freedom, for the right of the people to be free and for the right of those people who fought for their freedom to be free. Temperamentally, the Arab for generations was brought up in the spirit of Brotherhood, Equality and Freedom, and these principles were embodied in the teachings of the Prophet and the Arabs cherished these principles dearly.

LURED AND DECEIVED.

For some time past, however, the Arab was dominated by various forces and was lured and deceived. For a long time, the Arabs were under the Turkish heel, but even then the Arab was not truly conquered.

Indians who sent their greetings should realise that there was no sanction for violence in this country in the fight for freedom.

She would say to the Arabs that they should fight for their freedom, but they should not shed the blood of those who came home after centuries. They should seek the co-operation and collaboration of the Jews to build a new Palestine, unstained with the blood of those who came to seek co-operation and succour at the hands of the Arabs.

She did not hold any brief for the Jews, but she wished to dissociate herself with the bloodshed. The Jews came to Palestine not as the enemies of the Arabs, but as victims of persecution and she extended the greetings to the Arabs with the hope that the Arabs would seek the help and comradeship with their Jewish compatriots.

IMPERIALISM: A WORLD FORCE

She had great respect for the Arabs amidst whom she was brought up in her home. Their civilisation was held dearly by her family and, therefore, there was a personal element in the support she gave to the Arabs. But she would dissociate herself against any personal violence on men, women and children living under the same sky.

This Imperialism was a world force and it was the duty of the Indians to extend their hand to all exploited peoples fighting for their freedom. It was a moral obligation and a spiritual responsibility for all those who were striving to be free, to stand together against all those forces trying to keep the Asiatic and European peoples under subjection.

ARAB-JEWISH RELATIONS.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved: "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., sends its greetings and its full sympathy to the Arabs of Palestine in their struggle for independence against British Imperialism."

Moving the resolution, Mr. Patil said that in the fight against Imperialism the sympathies of the Indians were with the Arabs. The relationship between the Arabs and the Jews was a matter of mutual adjustment which could be arrived at by the accredited representatives of both parties sitting at a conference. But when there was a third party to exploit the situation, and when one of the contending parties looked for support from the third party, then all solution of the problems would be impossible.

WHAT JAWAHAR SAID.

Mr. P. R. Lele seconding the resolution said that they should interpret the resolution in the light of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay, when he surveyed the world situation. A big fight was going on between the people who demanded liberty for the majority and those people who wanted liberty for a few persons who would exploit the rest. Such a situation was not peculiar to Palestine. It became a common feature in Spain and in China. Mr. Lele referred to the words of Mahatma Gandhi who said that the problem of India's freedom was an international problem and viewed in this light the significance of the resolution became apparent.

STRATEGIC POSITION.

Mr. Sorab Batliwalla said that one reason why this resolution was passed all over the country was to emphasise the fact that the fight of the Arabs was part of the world fight against Imperialism. Palestine was the most important point on the highway to the East and the British wanted to keep it at any cost. The Arabs were deceived after the war. Solemn promises made to the Arabs were broken. From the Arab Republic it became the "Jewish National Home" and the Arabs were persecuted. The demands of the Jews were not religious. For within one week of General Strike in Palestine, the Zionist daily newspaper demanded a declaration of Martial Law.

PROTEST AGAINST AGGRESSION.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master supporting the resolution said that the resolution reflected the attitude of Indians towards the struggle between Imperialism and the forces of Freedom in Palestine. British Imperialism had once again made an exhibition of its aggressive policy and they met there to protest against this aggression.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

POONA YOUTH CONFERENCE

Sampurnanand Accepts Presidentship

POONA, Sept. 26.

It is understood that Babu Sampurnanand has accepted the invitation to preside over the Maharashtra Youth Conference to be held in Poona on October 10 and 11. Mr. K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A., is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A.P.

STATES AND INSTRUMENT

Ministers Committee View Draft An Improvement On Previous One

FRESH REPRESENTATION

"Subject to the representations made, the form of the Instrument is an improvement on the last and is one upon which negotiations could usefully begin."

This was the view expressed by the Committee of Ministers of the Indian States, which discussed the question on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, at the Nizam's Palace, Bombay.

Sir Akbar Hydari was in the chair.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

After three days of deliberations the Committee of Ministers of the Indan States, concluded their session on Sunday afternoon.

The Committee decided to send a representation to the Government of India, the terms of which were unanimously agreed upon.

A communique issued by Mr. Ali Yar Khan, Secretary, States' Ministers Committee, states:

"The Committee of Ministers, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, P. C. met at the Nizam's Palace,, Bombay, on September 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1936, to discuss the draft Instrument of Accession and matters arising therefrom.

"While not in a position, without further consideration, to express a final opinion in regard to a few of the matters arising from the Draft Instrument circulated to the States in August, 1936, the Committee have agreed unanimously on the terms of certain representations to be sent to the Government of India on the form of the Instrument common to all the States, the Federal Legislative List, Finance, Discrimination, and allied matters arising from the Act or the Instrument.

BASIS FOR PARLEYS.

"It was unanimously agreed that, subject to the representations made, the form of the Instrument was an improvement on the last and was one upon which negotiations could usefully begin.

"At the same time, it has been made clear that the adequacy of the Draft Instrument cannot be finally judged until individual States have been able to test it by the detailed reservations that may eventually be desired."

The following were present:—

Mr. K. A. H. Abbasi (Bhopal), Pandit Amarnath Atal (Jeypore), Sir S. M. Bapna (Indore), Sir Manubhai N. Mehta (Bikaner), Mr. K. C. Neogy (Mayurbhanj), Sirdar K. M. Panikkar (Patiala), Sir Prabhashankar Pattani (Bhavnagar), Dewan Bahadur Surve (Kolhapur), Rai Saheb Y. A. Thombare (Sangli), Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari (attended in place of Sir Mirza Ismail, Mysore), Sir Burjor Dalal (attended in place of Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Kashmir), Col. Shivraj Singh (attended in place of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Baroda), Mr. G. Parameshwaram Pillai, (attended in place of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Travancore) and Mr. M. C. Sharma, Secretary to His Highness the Chancellor, Chamber of Princess, representing the Chancellor.

In addition the following attended as observers by special permission of the Committee:—

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (Cochin), Sir Beauchamp St. John, Vice-President of the Council (of Regency?) Jaipore, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, Political Member, Hyderabad, Mr. T. J. Tasker, Revenue Member, Hyderabad, the Dewan of Rewa, the Dewan of Palanpur, Mr. Kunwar Jaswant Singh, Bikaner, Mr. Ranadive, Baroda, Mr. Walter Monckton, K.C., Hyderabad Counsel, Mr. W. H. Wadhams, Patiala Counsel and Mr. John Foster.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN DEMOCRATS AND CONGRESS

Dr. Khare Assures Co-operation In All Attempts

NAGPUR. (By Mail).

Whether a compromise between the Congress and the Democrats in the Central Province in regard to the forthcoming elections was possible formed the subject of correspondence between Mr. Ogale, a prominent member of the Democratic Party, and Dr. Khare, president of the C. P. and Berar Congress Parliamentary Committee, who is now in Simla in connection with the Assembly Session.

Dr. Khare in his reply to Mr. Ogale says, "I have read with care and attention the letter addressed by Mr. Aney to the Provincial Congress Committees of Maharashtra and Berar. Apart from the merits of the suggestions contained in it, you will agree with me that after the resignation of Mr. Aney from the presidentship of the Democratic Swaraj Party the situation has undergone a considerable change at least as far as Maharashtra is concerned."

Dr. Khare points out that he is not in a position to give a categorical reply either one way or other until and unless he could place the whole matter, before the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee and the Provincial Parliamentary Board. This he could do only after his return to Nagpur from Simla.

Dr. Khare adds as far as he personally is concerned, he had condemned the Communal Award in his recent election tour in the Province and also the policy of the Government behind it. If this is not agitation against the Award he does not know what else it is.

Dr. Khare then says that nearly 25 members of the Legislative Assembly from different provinces have signed Mr. Aney's resolution in the Assembly condemning the new Constitution and the Communal Award. He believes that this is sufficient guarantee of the Congress attitude towards the Award.

Dr. Khare feels that now there should not be any difficulty for any Nationalist to rally round the Congress specially when the Government wants to discredit it and throw obstacles in its way. "But if one wants to excite Communal or religious feelings on the score of the Communal Award and enter the legislatures by this device, then it is another matter."

He has in conclusion assured his co-operation in all attempts to avoid a fratricidal war.—A.P.

Drop Derogatory "Vernacular" From Official Publications

M.L.A.'s DEMAND; BUT GOVT. SAYS QUESTION MUST BE TAKEN UP BY INTER-'VARSITIES BOARD

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The use of the word "vernacular" in Government publications was taken objection to by the Congress Members as the word means the tongue of the slaves.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena asked:—

(a) Are Government aware that in paragraph 29 of the Post and Telegraph Pocket Guide the word 'vernacular' has been used in reference to Indian languages?

(b) Are Government prepared to expunge it and issue instructions that in future this nomenclature should not be used in Government publications in references to Indian languages?

Sir Frank Noyce replying said:

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

WHY THIS DEGRADING TERM!

The reply caused a lot of stir and Mr. Satyamurthi enquired: "Sir, is it not a fact that vernacular means tongue of the slave, and that being so, will Government consider the omission of this word from all Government publications and use some more dignified word in its place?

Sir Frank Noyce: Sir, if the word vernacular had the implications applied to it by my Hon. friend, I hardly think it would have been used in this House in a question by my hon. friend Mr. A.N. Chatopadyaya. Of my hon. friend's nationalist attitude there can be no doubt and if he is content with that word, I think Government can well be.

Mr. Satyamurthi: This is a sort dialectical answer. Will they call English vernacular in their country? Is Scotch called vernacular? I ask the Government to examine this question that vernacular means tongue of slaves. We know that we are slaves, but why do you call us slaves?

QUESTION FOR 'VERSITIES.

Sir Frank Noyce: The word vernacular has the sanction I think of usage. It is used in many universities and when the University decides to discontinue its use then it would be time, I think, for Government to consider that point.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Is the Hon'ble friend aware that the Madras University has discontinued the use of this word and in its place substituted the word 'Indian languages'? Will Government consider this matter? I want a specific answer.

Sir Frank Noyce: It is surely not a matter for me, but for my honourable friend who represents the department of Education, Health and Lands. This question refers to the use of this term in the Posts and Telegraphs Guide. As long as it has sanction by such authorities as universities, I have no reason by its use should be discontinued in that guide.

Mr. Satyamurthi: As my hon. friend Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai is an Indian, I would now ask him, can he or can he not get Government to examine this question namely that our language ought not to be called a vernacular, which means the language of the slaves?

MATTER OF C. A. BOARD.

Sir Girja Shanker: Speaking from purely educational point of view what I would like my hon. friend to consider is this if there is possibility of the Central Advisory Board making suggestion about usage or non-usage of the word vernacular, then Government will consider it.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will Government put it before the Inter-University Board's next meeting?

Sir Girja Shanker: That Board is not connected with that. It is a non-official body. I am speaking of the Central Advisory Board.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will Government take up this question of consulting any authorities which they wish to consult?

MADRAS MUST MOVE

Sir Girja Shanker: My friend says that the Madras University has expunged the use of the word vernacular from their statutes. I submit that if other universities feel like that or if all others do not feel like that since the Madras University is represented on the Inter-University Board, it is for that body to put forth suggestion to that effect.

Mr. Satyamurthi: May I take it that Government refuse to do anything in this matter until the Inter-University Board have considered this matter?

Sir Girja Shanker: It is for Inter-University Board to explore all facts. I am speaking for Education.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Very well. Let us now go back to my hon. friend Sir Frank Noyce. I am asking my hon. friend why he will not as a courtesy examine this matter at least?

Sir Frank Noyce: My answer is that I see no reason to reconsider this until the matter is reconsidered for all Government publications.—United Press.

MORE PRISONERS IN PUNJAB JAILS

Administration Report For 1935

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Shahidganj agitation was one of the factors which accounted for an increase in the jail population in the year 1935, according to Punjab Government review of the annual report on the administration of the jails in the Punjab during the year. "The figure for the year now under review (22,136) indicates a disconcerting check in the process of decline, and unfortunately it is not possible to explain this away on the ground that the conditions of the year were unusual."

"Arrests made in consequence of the Shahidganj agitation in July and August did indeed cause a sudden and somewhat embarrassing increase in the population of jails in Lahore, but the bulk of these prisoners were held in custody for a short period only. On the other hand the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, has caused a marked fall in the number of civil prisoners. There was a slight increase also in the number of prisoners deported to the Andamans, from 52 to 59."

The death rate in jail was less than 10 per mille, being the lowest on record.

The cost of feeding the prisoners in 1934, (Rs. 22-10-7) per head, was the lowest for many years. In the year under review it went up to Rs. 27-7-11. Cash profits from jail industries showed a falling off as compared with 1934.—A.P.

A Punjab Provincial Conference of Arya Vir Dals will be held during the next Christmas Week.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

I SAW WADE!-- I GOTTA TELL MACHFIELD!— WHERE'S MACHFIELD?
8-29
SO WADE WANTS TO GET IN HERE ALONE-- FOR SOMETHING MORE IMPORTANT THAN GAMBLING?— --ALL RIGHT, GO RIGHT BACK AN' GIVE HIM YOUR CARD!
WADE KNOWS ABOUT THE MURDERS--- AND YOU'RE LETTING HIM IN?--- IT'S SUICIDE!
OH, NO, LAMONTAINE!— NO, INDEED!--- INSPECTOR WADE WILL DIE--- BUT IT WON'T BE SUICIDE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.